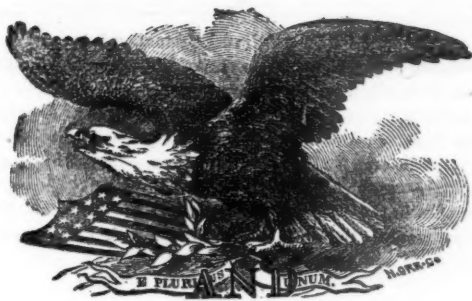


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE operations of the week, while not of a startling character, have been important and progressive. The occupation of Cumberland Gap by General SHACKELFORD (commanding General BURNSIDE's advance), which was simply announced in last week's JOURNAL, is fully confirmed. It occurred on the 9th instant, at 3 P. M.—the rebel General FRASER surrendered without resistance, with 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery. General BURNSIDE was present in person, having marched his infantry column from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. Thus we hold the great gates of Eastern Tennessee. The most cursory glance at a good map shows the vast importance of these two points—Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap—now, after so long a time, in our possession. They not only cover the entire State of Tennessee and Kentucky on the east, but form the only base of inland operations against Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

GENERAL GILLMORE is establishing himself firmly at Cumming's Point (Fort Wagner), from which he commands the city of Charleston, at easy range for his heavy guns. A brisk fire has been kept up on him from the adjacent batteries at Fort Johnson, Battery Bee, and Moultrie; but the extraordinary defensive capacities of Wagner are now all in our favor. Some days must, of course, elapse, before operations will be resumed from Cumming's Point, with the full force that usually marks GILLMORE's proceedings. The men must recover in a degree from the great fatigues which have insured their recent triumphs; it is no small task to reorganize Fort Wagner out of the wreck which the bombardment left it. It is our unpleasant duty to record an ill-conceived and unsuccessful attempt on the part of our naval forces to seize and occupy Fort Sumter. It was made on the 8th instant, and although conducted with the utmost promptitude and resolution, failed on account of an imperfect acquaintance with the nature of the obstacles to be overcome. We lost ten officers and 104 men. In brief, the affair was as follows:—The expedition consisted of 20 boats, carrying 34 officers and 413 men, of whom 120 were marines; all under command of Commander THOMAS H. STEVENS, of the *Patapsco*. The plan of attack was to assail the Fort at two points, one party landing on the gorge wall, with the intention of ascending the ruins and gaining the parapet, while a second was to attempt an entrance through the lower embrasures. A third party was held in reserve. The expedition started at 11 P. M., and at half past one, the first line of boats was challenged by the sentry on the Fort. A fire of musketry opened upon the boats before they reached the shore, and only seven touched the island, from which about 150 men landed, only to be cut to pieces and taken prisoners. They found on landing that, instead of a slope of debris up to the parapet, which was the appearance of the ruins by glass, from the fleet, and on which they expected to ascend, there was a solid wall of sand bags, 12 feet high, from which

they were repulsed with fatal accuracy, by the enemy's sharpshooters. Noscaling ladders had been provided, or thought necessary, and our men could neither advance nor retreat. At the very moment of landing, too, signal lights were thrown up, and a fire was opened on our boats from all the rebel batteries bearing on the Fort.

The garrison materially assisted this assault, by throwing lights upon the boats. The principal mischief was done, however, by a rebel ram, which came up and attacked the boats at close quarters; hand grenades were thrown down upon our men from the ram and from the walls, and even the heavy bricks of the fort were used as missiles. As nothing could be done, the order was given to retire, but only four out of the seven boats got away—three having been swamped by the enemy's guns—and very few of the detachment which had landed secured a retreat. Those who were not killed fell into the hands of the enemy, who are, of course, very jubilant. No blame, say the correspondents, can possibly attach to Admiral DAHLGREN or any of his officers. This is a very cheering assurance; but the event remains, and the only question is whether it was possible by any nearer reconnaissance than was made, to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the nature of the obstacles to be overcome on landing. If it was possible to be better informed, we can hardly rest satisfied with the uninvestigated exculpation of the commanding officer. BEAUREGARD's taunt to Admiral DAHLGREN, while it naturally stimulated that officer, was sufficiently suggestive of a consciousness that the Fort was not defenceless, and should have induced caution. The second line of boats, which were to land a force through the embrasures of the lower casemates in the northeast face, did not effect anything. Lieutenant HIGGINSON was in command, and he found a landing impracticable—his advance boats bumping heavily on the sharp rocks at the base of the Fort. Two of the boats were intercepted in their approach by the rebel ram before mentioned and pulled off into shoal water to escape, returning to the assistance of the others, when the ram steamed away. Other boats were driven away by the ram in the same way, and the reserve did not come into play at all—very fortunately, as it turned out—for a more perfect coöperation of our force, and the landing of a greater number of men would have probably only increased our loss.

LEE's army has retired toward Richmond. Down to a recent date his lines stretched from the base of the Blue Ridge and the upper Rappahannock, some twenty miles below Fredericksburgh; near which latter point LONGSTREET's corps was stationed; EWELL and HILL being respectively at or near Culpepper Court House and Gordonsville. But his whole army was in retrograde motion about the 10th instant, and General FOSTER telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that LEE's headquarters are now in Richmond, where the greater part of his army is massed. There is reason to believe, however, that LONGSTREET's corps, if no more, has gone to reinforce BRAGG, or to act independently against General BURNSIDE and General ROSECRANS. BEAUREGARD, too, may have received reinforcements. Our cavalry under General PLEASANTON, are hanging on LEE's rear. On the 13th instant, this officer, supported by the Second corps, crossed the Rappahannock, at Kelly's, Rappahannock and Sulphur Springs Fords at 4 A. M. He found the enemy first about two miles south of the river, and pursued his pickets to Culpepper Court House, which he entered at 10 o'clock, having taken five guns and 43 prisoners. The enemy

evacuated Culpepper in great haste. The next day (Monday, 14th), General PLEASANTON reached the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford, where he attempted to cross, but met a spirited resistance from a large body of the enemy. Smart skirmishing was had from Culpepper Court House to this point, and about 150 prisoners have been taken by our troopers since Sunday. General PLEASANTON, however, still remains on this side the Rapidan, and the force of the enemy is yet uncertain.

GENERAL BLUNT's operations in Arkansas have been completely successful. Apprehension was felt on account of the great disparity of force—the enemy being 12,000 to our 4,500—but the event vindicates General BLUNT's confidence. He crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d ult., and offered battle, with this odds, to the rebel Generals STEELE and COOPER, who retreated, after a brief fight, in disorder, abandoning their trains. General BLUNT pursued them 100 miles, to Perryville, 50 miles from Red River, where he destroyed their commissary dépôt. On the 1st instant he took possession of Fort Smith, defeating and beating back 4,000 men. The rebels are now in a strong position, about four miles this side of Little Rock, and number 17,000 men, with 30 or 40 guns. General BLUNT is preparing to leave Fort Gibson for Fort Scott. His campaign has so far been exceedingly brilliant. He has marched his little force 250 miles in nine days, with an enemy before him outnumbering him, whom he has defeated in two battles; he has utterly destroyed their commissary dépôt, with a large amount of stores; captured their stronghold, Fort Smith—and cleared the Indian Territory, redeeming 100,000 square miles from the invaders.

THE natural result of the great victories of GRANT and BANKS in Mississippi, is appearing in the swarming of guerrillas in that State. They are made up of deserters, paroled prisoners, and rascals of all stripes; and number, altogether, from five to eight thousand, under two or three notable leaders. They operate upon the central and northern parts of Mississippi, and the river shore; though the region of Corinth is particularly infested. There will probably be increased difficulties of this sort soon in Missouri, and in every State to which the deserters or disbanded men of the rebel army return. Thoroughly demoralized by two years of war in a bad cause, and under unprincipled leaders, they return only to curse their native States, and to be the terror of their former neighbors. Throwing aside even any pretended adhesion to the so-called Confederate Government, they become mere free-booters. Of course, our soldiers deal with them, whenever they have a chance; but the people of the States themselves, as soon as they are at liberty to return to the Union, must be depended upon, mainly, to put them down. This they will do with a will.

WORK on the military railroad from Nicholasville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., has commenced, and will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men to the mile will soon be employed. Negro laborers have been impressed along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed negroes who have come into the Union lines, in the Southern States, are being forwarded to labor on the route. They will be paid one-third of their wages, the balance being reserved to aid in providing a home for them in a foreign country when the war is over.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General, has issued an order which will govern, in lieu of all orders relating to the Invalid Corps. The expenses of recruiting for the Invalid Corps are precisely the same as those paid from the recruiting fund for those of the regular army, consisting of office expenses, transportation of recruits, and officers, &c.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

NO. II.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE re-organization of the Medical Staff of the British army, which occurred in 1858, is one of the most important results of the labors of the Sanitary Commission sent to the Crimea. For, although the duties of this Commission ceased with the war, the effect of its observations and reports, and the impressions received by its members of the inefficiency of the system of medical organization then existing, operated toward a more general appreciation of the necessity of reform. Accordingly, the subject was freely ventilated by the Medical press of the United Kingdom, and, arising thereby to the dignity of a question of great public importance, soon found its way into Parliament; where its merits, being early recognized, insured it the honor of a patient hearing.

The first result of this deliberation was the appointment, by the QUEEN, on the 8th of May, 1857, of a Board of Commissioners (consisting in part of former members of the Crimean Sanitary Commission), whose duty it was made to inquire into everything pertaining to the medical service of the army, and to report what changes were necessary to advance and insure its greater perfection and utility.

On the 9th of February, 1858, the Report of this Commission was presented to Parliament, by Lord PANMURE, and in it appeared the startling admission that the military profession in Great Britain must rank as among the most insalubrious—that the Medical Staff are wholly blameless for this, doing all that was permitted them to do by their commanding officers to reduce the causes of preventable disease and that with the limited authority possessed by them, no better results could be expected. The report further showed that, for years, constant importunity had been made by the Medical Staff, for reforms in matters of dress, food, barracks and hospitals; and that the few innovations finally accorded were wrung from the heads of bureaus with the utmost opposition. The report concluded by saying that the Medical Department of the army, being under the immediate and absolute control of the Secretary of State for War, the Bureau would make no concessions in expenditure to improve the sanitary condition of the soldier, unless compelled to do so by the force of public opinion.

Fortunately for the honor of humanity, the force of public opinion did make itself felt, and the result was that, on the 1st of October, 1858, a royal decree was promulgated, entirely re-organizing the Medical Department of the army, and so far disenthralling it from the old trammels of official bandaging, which had so long fettered its limbs and paralyzed its activity.

We give below the most important features of this act.

GRADES.

- The act creates four, viz:—
1. Inspector-General of Hospitals.
 2. Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.
 3. Staff or Regimental Surgeons; who, after 20 years' full-pay service in any rank, shall be styled Surgeon-Major.
 4. Staff or Regimental Assistant-Surgeons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Of these there are at present 1,075, viz:—

- 1 Director-General.
- 8 Inspectors-General of Hospitals.
- 32 Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals.
- 345 Staff and Regimental Surgeons (66 of whom are Surgeons-Major, having served twenty years).
- 684 Staff and Regimental Assistant-Surgeons.
- 5 Apothecaries and Dispensers.

ADMISSION.

No candidate can be admitted into the army who does not possess qualifications sufficient to entitle him to practice medicine and surgery as a civilian; and none shall receive a commission as Assistant-Surgeon until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination in Military Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene, after attending the authorized course in a General Military Hospital.

PROMOTION.

Assistant-Surgeons must have served as such five years, on full pay (two of which must have been passed in or with a regiment), and undergo a successful examination, before being promoted as full Surgeon.

Surgeons, whether on the staff or regimental, must have served as such ten years, on full pay, two of which must have been passed in or with a regiment, before being eligible to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals must have served five years at home, or three abroad, in that rank, before they can be promoted to the rank of Inspector-General.

But wherever the good of the service requires it, the Secretary of State for War may shorten the periods of service, for the purpose of making regular promotions. And, although as a general rule Assistant-Surgeons shall be promoted only in the order of their seniority, unless unfit by physical or professional incompetency or misconduct: yet, in cases of distinguished service this rule may be departed from, and they be advanced out of the regular course; the

recommendation upon which such promotion is based being published in the General Orders of the army, and in the Gazette in which the promotion appears.

Promotions from the rank of Surgeon to that of Deputy-Inspector, and from that of Deputy-Inspector to that of Inspector-General, shall be made by selection, for ability and merit, upon grounds stated to the QUEEN in writing, and recorded in the office of the Commander-in-Chief; and the selections shall be made from the whole rank of Surgeons, whether styled Surgeons or Surgeons-Major.

PAY.

The following table exhibits the daily pay (in Federal money) of the Medical Staff, after the specified terms of service on full pay:

	YEARS.						
	30	25	20	15	10	5	5
Inspector-General of Hospitals	\$11 12	\$10 92	\$9 76				
Deputy-Inspector-General	8 26	7 29	6 80				
Surgeon-Major		6 07	5 35				
Surgeon				\$4 37	\$3 64		
Assistant-Surgeon					3 16	\$2 79	\$2 43

Or on promotion, should these periods of service not be completed.

In addition to the pay of their rank, officers at the head of the Medical Department on foreign stations shall receive allowances, as follows:—

	PER DAY.
If with an army of 10,000 men, or upwards, in the field,	\$4 86
If with an army of 5,000 men, or upwards,	3 64
If with an army of any less number,	2 43
If serving in a colony when the forces consist of 1,500 men or more,	1 21

Officers placed on half-pay by reduction of establishment, or on Report of a Medical Board, in consequence of being incapacitated by reason of ill-health caused by wounds, or brought on by the discharge of duties, are allowed the half-pay to which their period of full-pay service entitles them, as follows:

	YEARS.						
	30	25	20	15	10	5	5
Inspector-General of Hospitals	\$9 11	\$8 14	\$7 29				
Deputy-Inspector-General	6 19	5 47	5 10				
Surgeon-Major		4 49	4 00				
Surgeon				\$3 28	\$2 67		
Assistant-Surgeon					2 43	\$1 94	\$1 46

In order to maintain the efficiency of the service, all medical officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major, Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of fifty-five years; and all Inspectors-General and Deputy-Inspectors-General, when they shall have reached the age of sixty-five.

Officers thus superannuated are entitled to the rate of one-half the pay stated in the above table.

ASSIMILATED RANK.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—Brigadier-General, according to date of commission. If with an army in the field, or after three years' full pay, Major-General. He has every privilege belonging to that rank, except the right to the Presidency of a Court-Martial (reserved to combatants alone), and the first choice of quarters.

DEPUTY-INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—Lieutenant-Colonel, and after five years' full-pay service, as Colonel.

SURGEON-MAJOR.—Lieutenant-Colonel, but Junior to that rank.

STAFF OR REGIMENTAL SURGEON.—Major, according to date of commission.

STAFF OR REGIMENTAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Lieutenant, according to date of commission, and after six years' full pay, Captain.

Medical officers are, according to their rank, equal to those in the line, in all that relates to pensions, money, servants, forage, fuel, light, &c.; but not in respect to salutes from regimental or garrison guards.

FIELD OR WAR ALLOWANCE.

Besides their regular pay, officers are entitled to the following per diem, when actually in the field:—

	REGIMENTAL.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
Assistant-Surgeon under six years service	\$0 24	.. \$0 49
Assistant-Surgeon above six years service	0 36	.. 0 61
Surgeon	0 61	.. 1 00
Surgeon-Major	0 61	.. 1 09
STAFF.		
Assistant-Surgeon under six years service	\$0 36	.. \$0 61
Assistant-Surgeon above six years service	0 49	.. 0 85
Surgeon	0 73	.. 1 21
Surgeon-Major	0 73	.. 1 21
Deputy-Inspector-General under three years	1 09	.. 1 82
Deputy-Inspector-General above three years	1 46	.. 2 43
Inspector-General	2 18	..

A SOUTHERN VIEW.—The following is from DEBOW'S Southern Review. It will interest, and perhaps surprise the French and English friends of the "Confederacy":

"The open ridicule and denunciation of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, and of the doctrine of

human equality, which we hear men indulging in every day, is another healthful conservative of the times. But most conclusive of all, is the evidence afforded by the change of opinion and of action on the subject of slavery and the slave trade in France and England. The Emperor of the French and the London Times newspaper are the most influential political institutions in Christendom; the best exponents of public opinion, for they always have either the sagacity to detect and follow it, or the power to foresee and control it. They are both advocates of slavery and the slave trade."

FIGHTING AND PRAYING.

THERE was a time, and not very long ago, when the majority of people in civil life took their notions about military men from the prurient English comedies of George III.'s period; when, to be an officer of the army implied a code of morals offensive to public taste and domestic happiness, in which code, if to love your neighbor was not inculcated, to love your neighbor's wife was. According to that code, religion was at a discount, and a praying soldier was a "canting hound."

Caricature, as this undoubtedly was, of English society, it has been, in all time, absolutely false of the American Army. A better set of men than our old Army could not be found in equal numbers taken at random from any other profession, and among them some of the very best officers have been devoutly religious. But it is not of such we mean to speak. Our present purpose is to point out the prevalence of the religious element among all classes of fighting men; the fact that those who hold their lives in their hands, leaving "senseless bigots" to fight "for forms of creed," recognize the God of battles, and pray for themselves and their country in the midst of danger. The simplest expression of the relations of "praying and fighting" was, perhaps, the blunt order—"Put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

It is easy to prove what we have said, by reference to modern history. The Mussulman humbly obeys the muezzin's call before he plunges into the fight to reap glory, or gain Paradise and the Houris. Indeed, he rather outstrips the Christian in regularity of prayer.

CROMWELL and his praying Puritans were dangerous men to meet in battle; the "Sword of the Lord and of Gideon" was exceeding sharp, tempered as it was with hourly prayers.

Nor were the cavaliers wanting in prayer, although despising the so-called cant of the Roundheads. The KING's men repeated their collects for Church and King. "Boys, my brave boys," said Major SHIPPEN, "pray well and fight well, and God will certainly give us the victory." "Oh Lord!" said another, "if I forget Thee, as in the press of battle I may, do not Thou forget me."

There is something sublime in the spectacle of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS and his vast army, on the eve of the battle of Lützen, in which he fell, praying on bended knee, and then chanting—

"Be of good cheer—your cause belongs
To Him who can avenge your wrongs;
Leave it to Him, our Lord."

The KING fell, but the battle was gloriously won.

It is related of the celebrated soldier LA HIRE, that when about to go into battle, he sent for the priest to obtain absolution. He was told to confess. He had no time to go into detail, he said, but he confessed "all the usual sins of a soldier's life." Upon receiving absolution, he made his prayer, as follows: "Oh Lord, do unto me this day, as I would unto Thee if I were God and thou wast LA HIRE." It sounds harsh to us now, but the proud old Frenchman thought he was very devout.

Who can ever forget the touching colloquy between my Uncle Toby and Corporal TRAM, concerning the prayers of soldiers. It is eloquent, patriotic and true. Find it, oh reader, in the inestimable Tristram, and enjoy it again. If it speaks volumes for my Uncle and the Corporal, it says much also for "our army in Flanders," especially considering that other accounts make them "swear terribly."

All the world knows that STONEWALL JACKSON struck harder blows, because he prayed so much. He was evidently of the fanatical stamp, and his prayers were rather dervish-like than intelligible Christian petitions, and yet they fired the man who fought better than any other Rebel.

ROSECRANS, a devout Roman Catholic, just before his designed attack on Chattanooga, had masses said in all the churches of Cincinnati for the success of his arms. The same solemn spirit pregnant with results!

And so it must always be: Before going into battle the foolish, wicked, unmeaning oath is silent; with the bracing of the nerves, there goes up a silent prayer for strength and valor and deliverance. The wounded pray to be saved from death; the dying recall the words of old petitions learned in their childhood, and in these broken accents commit their souls to God.

On the battlefield of Gettysburg were found, broad-strewn, Bibles, and prayer-books. Carried in coat bosoms, or pockets, they came forth in the bitter moment, a solace to the wounded and dying, and a proof that soldiers pray as well as fight. All honor and thanks to the worthy chaplains who foster this noble spirit, and to the philanthropic men who care for the soldier's interests at home, taking with them, in timely visits on battle-fields, and in crowded hospitals, comforts for the poor suffering mortal bodies, and holy books and words of prayer for the well-being of the immortal

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONITORS.

THE task of reforming a prevailing opinion, or even shadowing forth a doubt of its correctness, is not only a difficult, but frequently a thankless one. Such, I feel, is the position I must to some extent occupy in expressing my disbelief in the universally received idea that our iron-clads or Monitors are the embodiment of all that is essential to the purposes of attack and defence—an impression made but too easily upon minds prepared by national vanity for the ready reception of any such erroneous idea. Without stopping to inquire on what grounds such a claim is made, a gratified and pleasing public have been but too ready to rest securely upon the comforting delusion that our newly-found iron walls had rendered us impregnable, and that as each new speck of war gathered on our political horizon, all that would be necessary to meet it would be to call into requisition an additional number of forges and founderies, and multiply the Monitors.

In obedience to the almost universal cry of the people, based upon they knew not what, the Government, without fully investigating the capabilities of these vessels for attack and defence, or bestowing enough thought upon their defects and the disadvantages which would result from their use, has constructed, equipped, and put in service a large fleet of iron-clads, and is almost daily making additions to the number; faithfully responding in this particular, at least, to the popular voice for "Monitors." There can be no doubt that, to a certain extent, armor-plated vessels will resist the impact of shot better than wooden bulwarks; but for all that, there is no reason why a people and a government should run mad over a class of vessels whose construction is such that they have never yet accomplished a success, and which a little further experience will prove to be the most gigantic failure of the age.

The most ardent admirer and believer in the powers of the Monitors, cannot point to a single success which has been achieved by these much-lauded vessels since their appearance upon the stage, except the victory over the *Merrimack* in Hampton Roads, won by the first *Monitor*; though, according to Confederate accounts, nothing but her light draught, which permitted her to run for shallow water, prevented her from being run down by the rebel vessel. Every other engagement in which they have taken a part has resulted in nothing but defeat and mortification to all concerned with them. After a vain attempt to reduce Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, by several of these vessels, they retired from the contest with the plea that the attack was only an experimental trial, public attention being diverted from the facts of the case by the shelling and burning of the famous steamer *Nashville*; the defeated iron-clads, meantime, returning ingloriously under the cover of the smoke thus raised.

The attack on Fort Sumter by Admiral DUPONT in April last, added another gloomy page to the history of iron-clad failures, though the public learned but few of the discouraging circumstances of the disaster. One thing, at least, is certain, that five of the nine iron-clads which went into the action were disabled in about the space of one hour, and rendered unfit for service; one of which was a total loss, and nearly became the tomb of its gallant commander and brave crew. And now, when General GILLMORE, with the land force under his command, has silenced Fort Sumter and rendered it a heap of ruins, when the next act of the drama must be performed by the mailed fleet, and while the entire nation stands in breathless suspense for the result, more than a fortnight is allowed to elapse without a movement being made. What can we suppose to be the occasion of this loss of time, when every week gained by the besieged has the value to them of a year? What can be the reason but the distrust felt by the Admiral for the iron-clads of his fleet, with which the attack must be made? The reduction of Sumter leaves the harbor bristling with an armament as heavy as that fort held in April last, while beyond the silenced Sumter are obstructions equally as formidable as kept the fleet under the fire of that fortress during the first disastrous attack. The same causes which rendered that attack a failure, exist to an equal, if not greater, extent at the present time, and are equally as likely to render the next movement abortive.

The inefficiency of the iron-clads as at present constructed lies not in the inability of their armor to resist the impact of shot and shell, but in the extreme delicacy of the mechanism on which the operation of the most important part of the structure depends. The arrangements for revolving the turret, the mechanism for moving the guns, and the means by which the ports are shielded, are each and all liable to a disaster from every shot fired by the enemy: thus rendering the very parts of the vessel on which its fighting properties depend liable at every moment while in action to receive such injury as to completely disable the ship. And since it is a well-known fact that no construction is stronger than its weakest part, there is no injustice in considering the

iron-clads, for the purpose to which they are applied, as amongst the least reliable portion of our Navy.

But coupled with the above objection, the injury they inflict upon the health of their crews may for a moment be adverted to. Instead of giving some chance for life while others are taken off by the casualties of service, as in ordinary wooden vessels, the sum total of injury has to be borne by all in effects that will remain throughout the lives of the survivors. Iron-clad vessels of the very best construction are characterized as perfect coffins for their occupants, even when on a peaceful cruise. But these vessels, on a war establishment, and a portion of the time in fighting trim, have produced effects upon health far more disastrous, and that, too, without adequate remuneration for the sacrifice.

The contest now expected to take place in Charleston harbor is looked for with dubious forebodings, by those who know the powers and are acquainted with the weakness of the iron-clads. With such, the result of the trial is not doubted. Another failure is anticipated which must place these vessels before the country, stripped of the adventitious glare which has surrounded them ever since the engagement in the waters of Hampton Roads, upon the credit of which they have hitherto existed. SAILOR.

ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

NO. II.

SIEGE ARTILLERY.

THE Ordnance and Artillery Departments of the Army have received much newspaper and pamphlet abuse for their blind adherence to old systems, their indifference to new inventions, and their neglect and harsh treatment of inventors. These criticisms are as unjust as the pretended facts upon which they are based are incorrect.

The fecundity of inventors is such, that the two Departments named would have had time for nothing else had all the time and experiment been devoted to inventions that was demanded by inventors. The great expenditure of money would also have been such, that the Treasury itself would have been well-nigh exhausted. Inventors are gratified with test-trials to the full extent permitted by other more important duties. Much that was offered was obviously worthless for service, and much was deemed on various accounts unsuitable, and was, therefore, rejected. Yet such was the persistency and adroitness of inventors, that not a few of these so-called "improvements" crept unavoidably into the service. So great an evil did the multiplication of calibres, and varied forms of projectiles at length become, that in less than one year after the commencement of the Rebellion, the Ordnance Department found itself manufacturing, purchasing, and issuing to troops actually in the field, no less than four hundred varieties of artillery projectiles. The professional reader will readily comprehend the enormous expense, endless confusion, and detrimental effect upon the efficiency of the artillery, necessarily involved in such a state of things. Instances are well recorded, and not infrequent, where artillery ammunition of peculiar form and fabrication, to be procured only of patentees or private manufacturers, was exhausted at most critical times, and although supplies for all other guns were abundant and at hand, the ammunition for these special calibres was not to be procured, and such guns were thus useless.

The Ordnance Department felt constrained to ask for the detail of some practical artillery officer to aid in correcting this evil, by ridding the service of what was either worthless, unsuitable, or (though it might otherwise be good) what embarrassed it by an unnecessary multiplication of calibres, and also to prevent, as far as possible, the further introduction into the service of any material liable to the same or similar objections. These objects have already been effected to a great degree, and the artillery of the Army is rapidly being systematized and simplified in such a manner as greatly to increase its efficiency and facilitate its supply.

During the past two years, the entire system of position, siege, and sea-coast artillery has undergone many radical changes.

Rifled guns, larger calibres, and iron carriages for sea-coast guns and mortars, have been extensively introduced, have proved their great efficiency, and are now considered indispensable. Improved methods of manufacture, by far the most important of which is RODMAN'S mode of "hollow-casting," are now more generally used. While in the mode of mounting, the supply, and general service of the heavier guns and mortars, very much has been done to facilitate, to systematize, and to simplify. When the Rebellion commenced, there was not in the United States service a single rifled siege gun.

For siege purposes, the old pattern cast-iron 12, 18, and 24-pounders, weighing respectively 3,600, 4,900, and 5,800 lbs., were our chief reliance. Such guns were invented to use only solid shot; no shells, and but few spherical case-shot and canister, being upon their supply list. Their range is limited, and their general efficiency—though formerly good—is inferior in the present advanced condition of artillery. 8-inch howitzers, and 8 and 10-inch mortars, for shell-firing, were also used then, as now. But none of these guns were effective for breaching purposes beyond

1,000 yards, and none of the former siege artillery was useful for any purpose whatever beyond 14 miles. When it is remembered that the respective sieges of Fort Pulaski, Fort Macon, and Yorktown, and the operations before Richmond and Corinth, have proved the entire practicability, with the present improved siege artillery, of breaching at 1,700 yards with the probability of extending this to upwards of 2,000 yards, and of creating not only great annoyance, but positive damage, to the enemy at distances exceeding three miles, even the non-professional reader can readily appreciate the very great advances which have been made. This improvement is not merely confined to increase of accuracy and of range, but we have also immense gains in penetration, in destructive effect, and in consequent economy of labor, time, and material. The superior lightness of the rifled siege pieces gives us great advantage also in mobility. The 30-pounder PARROTT, and 4½ inch RODMAN, though throwing a projectile varying in weight from 29 lbs. to 32 lbs., are lighter guns than the lightest of those formerly in use: the former weighing less than the 18-pounder, and the latter less than the 12-pounder. These two siege guns are of cast-iron, the former having the usual wrought-iron reinforcement about the seat of the charge. They use solid-shot, case-shot, shell, and canister, and their charge of powder is 3½ or 3¾ lbs. The 30-pounder weighs 4,250 lbs., has a diameter of bore of 4.20 inches, and mounts upon the 18-pounder siege carriage. The 4½-inch RODMAN weighs 3,450 lbs., has a diameter of bore of 4.50 inches, and mounts upon a special carriage, which is, however, in most of its dimensions the same as the old 12-pounder siege carriage. The range of these guns at 12° (the greatest elevation their carriages admit of) is about 4,000 yards, or 2½ miles; but, as is the case with rifled field guns, elevations can be obtained by simple artificial means, which will give ranges of more than 6,000 yards.

In some of the siege operations of the present Rebellion, particularly at the sieges of Yorktown and Fort Pulaski, circumstances seemed to demand the use of guns of far heavier calibre than any of those above mentioned, and than are usually employed in similar operations elsewhere.

In the siege of Yorktown, at the time the enemy evacuated the place, two 300-pounders, five 100-pounders, and ten 13-inch sea-coast mortars, were already in position and ready to open fire, and four 100-pounders and ten 10-inch sea-coast mortars were being placed in battery.

The practiced artillerist can well appreciate what would have been the effect of the fire of such batteries upon a position entirely unprotected by casemates. Opportunity was only offered to try the effect of the 200-pounders and a few of the 100-pounders, and this was at ranges varying from 2½ to 3 miles. The most satisfactory results were obtained even at these distances.

At the siege of Fort Pulaski, four 8-inch and six 10-inch Columbiads, two rifled 32's and two rifled 42's, and six 13-inch sea-coast mortars, were in position, and rendered essential service in the reduction of the place.

The landing, transporting, mounting, and service of pieces of ordnance of such immense weight (the lightest weighing more than 9,000 lbs., and the heaviest about 17,000 lbs.) are, of course, attended with considerable difficulty. But that this was successfully accomplished at the two places named, in spite of the apparently insuperable difficulties described in the official reports of the respective Chiefs of Engineers and Artillery, induces the belief that the use of such heavy metal is practicable under all circumstances.

A more particular description of this class of ordnance will be given in a paper on garrison and sea-coast guns.

B.

RE-ORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

SOMETHING vigorous should be done at once in the several States, to revive and increase the militia. In most of them it has dwindled to a shadow, the bulk of its members being in the three years' army, and their old places still vacant. What is worse, the militia system is commonly sneered at, and put in satirical contrast with the Army. "The place 'for soldiers,'" it is said, "is the road to Richmond; and there are too many Home Guards." But to prudent men all such careless talk is unpalatable, with bloody riots fresh at our gates, and prospective trans-Atlantic troubles looming in the distance.

New York city was authorized, it seems, to expect United States soldiers to enforce the draft. But New York ought not, in a second such emergency, to have her main trust in the Army of the Potomac. Every soldier so detached leaves a post vacant in the saddle or at the rifle-pit. It is a sorry way of helping the good cause, to call away this or that regiment to do the duty which belongs to men at home. Every scheme tending to keep the Army intact, for its main work, is clear gain; and prominent among such schemes is the equipment of strong State Militia Reserves.

In the event of foreign war, well-trained militia under a prompt executive might bear the brunt of invasion, notwithstanding how sudden, until reinforcements could be safely sent

from the Army, or new troops raised and equipped. But without an adequate local force, it might be necessary either to leave the invaded section to its fate, or cripple the Army, at a critical juncture, for its defence. For, though Government troops were lent to push through the draft, cases calling for military intervention might arise, when it would be hazardous, or perhaps impossible, to count on their aid. Times have been, and may be again, when every soldier, foot and horse, was needed in his place, facing Southward. Property and family must then be left to the defence of police and militia. What provision has each State for this emergency? In Massachusetts, always noticeable for its careful military status, in numbers, equipment, and discipline, when the Governor called for State troops to quell the Boston draft riot, he found, it is said, only two companies of infantry, two horse companies, and a light battery, fit for service. The rest were mainly gone to the war. Some nine months' regiments just returned and not yet disbanded, with United States troops from the harbor, and a few drill-clubs, made up the force. But it served to show what was needed for less fortunate circumstances. Here were from four to seven hundred efficient militia (excluding the nine months' men) in a State, where a few years ago, there were as many thousands. Yet that was in time of peace! Now, we do not complain that the militia has been depleted hitherto. The cause of that loss is obvious and satisfactory. The mistake is in continuing to leave the organization weak, especially in time of war.

Disturbances may happen, too, of such a nature that the National Army cannot judiciously be called upon to interfere. The Fall elections will soon be here, and, after them, that whirlwind of excitement, a Presidential campaign. In ordinary times, the pitch of party fury causes a cool observer no little anxious speculation as to the effect of all this frenzy—whether the boat may not be swamped in its rollings and rockings. Our misgivings cannot be less, in a canvass carried on amid the quick fluctuations of popular feeling, the sudden elations and depressions, and the white heat of excitement, to which these three straining years have brought the nation.

The whole people has grown pugilistic, is in fighting mood. The very urchins have caught the influence of the war, and desire to settle every dispute by a fight; or to be in the van of more portentous riots. Blood can be shed in the streets far more easily than three years ago. And, added to the war fever, so fresh in mind is the comparative success of the New York mob, that for months to come it will be difficult to gather any great promiscuous throng, on exciting partisan topics, without recalling to the populace the brute strength there is in sympathetic masses—particularly if not confronted by resolute troops sufficient in numbers to cope with them.

Military chieftains will probably figure among the next opposing Presidential candidates—with not a few Army men for the thousand minor offices—generals, we say, for President; and their own returned troops, the devoted worshippers of this or the other hero, a great part of the voters. Add, then, to the previous calculation, the intense enthusiasm of every gallant soldier for his leader—an enthusiasm, too, which has been caught by all classes of men and women throughout the land.

Even if a few States, removed from the seat of war, staid and well-governed, can safely count on the stability of their populations, the same must not therefore be reckoned on in all; in Border States, for example, like Maryland and Pennsylvania—the scene of tumultuous stir for the last year—"close" political States, too, where bludgeons have more than once been introduced in argument, during the canvass.

We have dwelt chiefly on the prospective benefit of the militia, because the other considerations will suggest themselves: *e. g.*, the free school of military training furnished always by a thorough military system. With the cloud of Intervention still lowering, and the political cauldron swelling with triple fury, States and municipalities will need strong supports; a faithful, disciplined, and always-ready force, to give nerve to their movements. We want to find our protecting power, not on the Neuse or Rappahannock, but right at our side, ready to parry the first blow struck—a complete defence against foes foreign and evils intestine. The time to accomplish this work is the coming Winter, that Spring may find us equipped.

It may be urged that building up the militia will draw from the resources of the Army, since men who would otherwise join the latter, might satisfy conscience and patriotism by faithful service in a well-trained militia, liable to a brief campaign in the National struggle, and certain of being the chief defenders in local broils or sudden invasion. This objection once had force, but now the Army is to be filled by conscription, from which also militiamen are not exempt. The draft being relied on to furnish all the troops required, there is no longer any question about volunteering.

G. E. P.

A GOOD RECORD.—The following statistics, showing the number of enlisted men in Hamilton county, Ohio, including the city of Cincinnati, natives of Ohio and other States, and designating the branches of service to which they are

attached, has been kindly furnished to us by Colonel A. E. Jones, Provost Marshal of the district:—Enlisted in Ohio regiments, 3,761; in Kentucky regiments, 415; in Volunteer infantry, 259; as Teamsters, 50; in regiments unknown, 6,118; in cavalry, 684; in artillery, 206; in Marines, 300; officers appointed, 90. Total, 11,873.

Among these enlistments, the following soldiers from other States are thus represented:—Indiana, 66; Illinois, 15; Missouri, 41; Michigan, 1; Pennsylvania, 9; Virginia, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; New York, 15; Wisconsin and Iowa, 8; Massachusetts, 6; Tennessee, 5; and Nebraska, 1. Total, 171.

With this splendid record, there are but about 4,000 men subject to draft, in case such should be ordered; but the volunteering is progressing so rapidly, that there is not the least probability that the draft for the first call will be made. Hamilton county deserves great praise for her noble efforts in behalf of the Government.

FORTIFICATION—HARBOR DEFENCES.

THE experience of our Navy in this war tends to show that any vessel, even of wood, can, in a majority of cases, run past any batteries, however well manned, selecting, of course, her opportunity; provided that the channel be in no ways obstructed, and that she can arrive at some definite desired spot, not in the range of batteries. The intricacy of any channel may be considered in itself an obstruction, perhaps the most efficient of all obstructions. Hence it may be concluded that stationary defences alone are not sufficient for the protection of a harbor, unless those defences so control the harbor that there is no spot in it where an enemy's vessel can lie without being exposed to fire at effective range—effective, with reference to the armament of the work and the resisting power of the vessel. This latter condition cannot be fulfilled in harbors, like New York, formed at the mouth of one or more large rivers.

The defence of Charleston proves that in shallow waters and narrow channels, obstructions can be made which we have not yet discovered the means of destroying or removing, and that when protected by a sufficiently powerful artillery, they form an effective defence for a harbor. That such obstructions can be so arranged as not to interfere with the free navigation of the channel, is shown by the facilities with which the blockade runners have entered the harbor.

The position of Fort Sumter was a necessary element in the defence of the harbor of Charleston, simply because the harbor was too wide for the channel to be efficiently controlled from the shore; the effect of shot thrown against iron-plated vessels diminishing very rapidly with the distance of the vessel from the gun.

The question whether earth or masonry is most capable of resisting artillery is one which has been long ago solved. The power of artillery to breach masonry of every kind, except the hardest granite, had been demonstrated. Hence the exposed parts of all land fortifications are constructed of earth, and the walls supposed to be covered from the enemy's fire. The top of the scarp wall is on a level with the ground in front of it—it can then only be struck by shot passing over the crest of the covered way or advanced work, and then not low enough down (with short-range guns) to make a practicable breach in a 30-foot wall. The use of heavy long-range guns has much modified this problem—GILLMORE has proved that masonry can be breached at 4,000 yards. The path of a shot at that distance is so curved that in 30 yards (the width of the ditch of a permanent fortification according to the bastioned system) it would fall 40 to 45 feet, then striking the wall supposed to be covered at its very foot.

The reason why works for the defence of harbors have been constructed of masonry rather than of earth, are, that the positions for such works are generally limited in extent, and it is frequently impossible to construct earthworks, or, where possible, they cannot be made sufficiently extensive; whereas, by raising masonry works, many tiers of guns can be placed one over the other. The vessels for defence against which such works were constructed were more deficient in resisting power than the forts. It is easier to breach or burn wood than granite, and where vessels cannot approach so close as to bring their whole broadside to bear against a very limited portion of the work, the fort has the superiority of fire.

The great resisting power of iron-clad vessels has very much changed this problem, but they have lost so much aggressive power that the superiority still rests with the fort. Sumter was breached from a land battery, and not by the Monitors. Whereas our old wooden walls were vessels of 120 or 100 guns, our new iron-clads carry 2, sometimes 4, rarely 8 or 10.

It is far, therefore, from being the case that harbors, where good obstructions can be made, are indefensible by just such works as have always been constructed.

Where such works are liable to be attacked from shore batteries, it is evident that they already require additional defensive strength, and as they are not built for to-day or to-morrow, but for the future, they should anticipate as far as possible the progress of military science. Therefore all new forts constructed, where it has been the habit to use stone, should be of iron. The limitation of the powers, de-

fensive and offensive, of sea-going iron-clads by the primary necessity of making them efficient ships, leaves evidently the balance of power where it was. Iron walls and large guns, which the *Great Eastern* could not carry, can be placed in permanent batteries, and our harbors, where the channels can be readily obstructed, made more defensible than Cronstadt or Sebastopol.

Where channels are too wide to be efficiently controlled by land batteries, or forts constructed in waters where a foundation can be obtained, floating defences become indispensable. The problem of constructing an efficient vessel for harbor defence is so much simpler than that of constructing an efficient sea-going iron-clad, that the advantage here also rests entirely with the defence.

A system of defence wholly stationary has one palpable disadvantage—the assailants can manoeuvre, the forts cannot. A ship attacking a fort takes up a position in which her whole broadside bears upon the fort. With well-arranged and handled auxiliary floating defences, they should not be able to do this without exposing themselves to being raked.

A system of defence wholly or mainly dependent upon floating vessels has this other palpable defect, that they are very liable not to be at hand when wanted, or, to be constructed in sufficient numbers for each important harbor to have its quota. They are expected to make up by locomotion for lack of numbers; and, the advantage of choosing his point of attack and concealing it by threatenings in other places being invariably with the assailant, there is a great probability of the attacking point being the least defended when it most requires it.

The failure of the New Orleans obstructions confirmed previous experience that no mode of efficiently obstructing a rapid and wide channel has yet been devised. How far sub-aqueous explosions may be made useful in this way is too important a subject to treat of summarily. The consideration of this question, together with the modifications which it may be desirable to introduce into the forms of works and the utility of land fortifications, must be discussed at a future time. The points already established are that harbors should be defended by obstructions—these obstructions to be supported by earthworks where possible, where not, by iron forts, with a small and purely auxiliary floating defence, and that the armament of such works should be maintained superior to that which it is proved possible to place in sea-going iron-clads.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN has ordered the rebel ram *Atlanta*, which had the contest with the United States iron-clads, to proceed North, and she will probably arrive at New York or Philadelphia in a few days. She is at present at Port Royal, being rapidly repaired for the trip. On her arrival she will be surveyed by a Board of Constructors and Engineers, with a view to ascertain the cost and practicability of converting her into a mailed craft for the service of the United States. She is reported to be in good condition, and to have a great deal of sound material in her hull. The officers who command her have been detached temporarily from vessels of the South Atlantic fleet.

MAJOR-GENERAL Carl Schurz arrived in Philadelphia on Monday evening.

GOVERNMENT has just made a contract for 1,000 horses, at \$145 each. The price of horses has steadily advanced lately.

DURING the month of August there were granted enrolled army pensions to one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight widows, mothers, &c., and one thousand and fifty-two to others.

HON. John Cochrane, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, has accepted the nomination of the "Union State Convention" of New York for the office of Attorney-General of the State.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL John C. Pemberton is not dead as reported. A Southern paper says he has arrived in Atlanta, and will take up his residence there for a while.

COLONEL Henry E. Davies, of the Harris Light Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. For some time past he has commanded the First Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac.

WE are gratified to learn that Captain John Rodgers, the hero of the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta* fight, has so far recovered as to be able to go out. On Wednesday he rode from the Naval Hospital to the Navy Yard. It will, however, be several weeks yet before he will be ready for service.

THE following amounts have thus far been drawn from the Treasury for the payment of troops during July and August:—For the Army of the Potomac, \$1,000,000; for the Southern Department, \$1,000,000; for the Department of Virginia, \$1,250,000; for the Pacific Department, \$750,000; for the Middle Department, \$5,000,000; for Burnside's Army, \$500,000. Total, \$9,500,000. The Treasury will be ready in a short time to fill all the requisitions of the Paymaster-General.

THE buildings in course of erection for the cavalry on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river, at Griesboro, nearly opposite Alexandria, are nearly completed. Soon, therefore, the cavalry, now scattered over a surface of several miles in that neighborhood, will be concentrated at that point in permanent barracks. There are several thousand troops in camp already. Brigadier-General Merritt is in command.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

OPERATIONS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL:—For the information of the General-in-Chief and the War Department, I respectfully submit the following report of the preliminaries and operations which resulted in driving the Rebels out of Middle Tennessee, from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest point of supplies.

To enable this army to operate successfully in advance of this position it was necessary:

1. To establish and secure a dépôt of supplies at this point.
2. To organize an adequate cavalry force to combat that of the enemy, protect our own line of communication, and take advantage of the enemy should he be beaten or retreat.

The depot was established and in a defensible condition by the 1st of May, as has been reported, but the inferior numbers of our cavalry and the scarcity of long forage wore out our cavalry horses faster than we could replace them, and it was not before the 16th of June that we had brought what we had into available condition.

The General-in-Chief has been informed of the reasons why an advance was not deemed advisable until all things were prepared.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Their main base of supplies was at Chattanooga, but a vastly superior cavalry force had enabled them to command all the resources of the Duck River Valley and the country southward. Tullahoma, a large entrenched camp, situated on the "barrens," at the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with the McMinnville branch, was their main depot. Its front was covered by the defiles of Duck River, a deep, narrow stream, with but few fords or bridges, and a rough, rocky range of hills, which divides the "barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee.

Bragg's main army occupied a strong position north of Duck River, the infantry extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and their cavalry on their right to McMinnville, and on their left to Columbia and Spring Hill, where Forrest was concentrated, and threatening Franklin.

The position of Bragg's infantry was covered by a range of high rough, rocky hills, the principal routes passing southward from Murfreesboro toward Tullahoma and the line of the enemy's communications.

1. By McMinnville it is seventy-five miles to Tullahoma. Its length precludes it, while the intermediate by-roads between that and Manchester were so difficult as to be regarded as unsuited for the movement of an army; and

2. The Manchester Pike passing these hills through Hoover's Gap, and ascending to the "barrens" through a long difficult cañon called Mott's Hollow.

3. The Wartrace road through Liberty Gap, which passes into the one along the railroad by Bellbuckle Gap.

4. The Shelbyville turnpike running through the Guy's Gap.

5. The Middleton dirt road.

6. The road by Versailles, into the Shelbyville and Triune roads, both of which avoid passes and have few defiles.

The enemy held all these passes, and his main position in front of Shelbyville was strengthened by a redan line extending from Horse Mountain on the east, to Duck River on the west, covered by a line of abatis.

Polk's Corps was at Shelbyville. Hardee's headquarters was at Wartrace, and his troops held Hoover's, Liberty and Bellbuckle Gaps. Polk's Corps was generally estimated by intelligent Rebels and Union men, at about 18,000, infantry and artillery; Hardee's at 12,000, infantry and artillery—making a total of 30,000 of these arms, and probably 8,000 effective cavalry.

Positive information from various sources concurred to show the enemy intended to fight us in his intrenchments, at Shelbyville, should we advance by that route, and that he would be in good position to retreat if beaten, and so retard our pursuit through the narrow winding roads from that place which lead up to the "barrens," and thus inflict severe loss without danger to their own line of retreat to the mountains toward their base. I was determined to render useless their intrenchments, and, if possible, secure their line of retreat by turning their right and moving on the railroad bridge across Elk river. This would compel a battle on our own ground, or drive them on a disadvantageous line of retreat. To accomplish this, it was necessary to make Bragg believe we could advance on him by the Shelbyville route, and to keep up the impression until, if possible, we had reached Manchester with the main body of the Army, as this point must be reached over a single practicable road passing through Hoover's Gap, a narrow way three miles in length, between high hills, and then through Mott's Hollow, a gorge two miles long, with scarce room anywhere for wagons to pass each other. These passes were occupied by the enemy, but eight miles from Hardee's headquarters, not more than sixteen miles from their left at Shelbyville.

The plan was, therefore, to move Gen. Granger's command to Triune, and thus create the impression of our intention to advance on them by Shelbyville and Triune Pikes, while cavalry movements and an infantry advance toward Woodbury, would seem to be feints designed by us to deceive Bragg, and conceal our supposed real designs on their left, where the topography and the roads presented comparatively slight obstacles, and offered great facilities for moving in force.

Events proved that this had the desired effect; and accordingly Bragg called forward Duckner, and all the spare troops at his command, from East Tennessee and the lines of the railroads, the last of them arriving on the very evening they began their retreat from their position in front of Duck river. The operations which followed these successful preliminaries were as follows:

On the 23d of June, Major-Gen. Granger, under orders, sent Gen. Mitchell, with his cavalry division, on the Eagleville and Shelbyville pike, to make a furious attack on the enemy's cavalry and drive their infantry guards on their main line, while Gen. Granger, with his own troops and Brannan's division moved, with ten days' rations, to Salem, sending his sick and baggage to the camps at Murfreesboro. On the same day Palmer's division and a brigade of cavalry

were ordered to move, via Cripple Creek and Readyville, to the vicinity of Bradyville; his advance to seize the head of the defile leading up to the "barrens" by an obscure road leading them to Manchester by Lumley's Station. All the other troops were ordered to be in readiness to march, with twelve days' rations of bread, coffee, sugar and salt; six days' meat on hoof, and six days' pork or bacon. Gen. Mitchell accomplished his work after a short and gallant fight, for the details of which I must refer you to his own report. Gen. Granger arrived and took position at Salem in pursuance of orders.

The corps commanders met at headquarters in the evening, when the plan of the movement was explained to them, and each received written orders for his part, as follows:

Major-General McCook's corps was to advance on the Shelbyville road, turn to the left, move two divisions by Millersburg, and, advancing on the Wartrace road, seize and hold Liberty Gap. The third division was to advance on Foster'sville and cover the crossing of General Granger's command from the Middleton road, and then move by Christiansburg to join the rest of the corps.

General G. Granger was to advance on Middleton road, threatening that place, and cover the passing of General Brannan's division of the 14th corps, which was to pass by Christiansburg and bivouac, with the rear division of the 20th corps.

The 14th corps, Major-General Thomas, was to advance on the Manchester pike, seize and hold with its advance, if practicable, Hoover's Gap, and bivouac so as to command and cover that and the Millersburg road, so that McCook and himself could be within supporting distance of each other.

Major-General Crittenden was to leave Van Cleve's division of the 21st army corps at Murfreesboro, concentrate at Bradyville with the other two, and await orders.

The cavalry, one brigade under Gen. Turchin, was sent with the 21st army corps, to look out toward McMinnville. All the remainder, under Maj.-Gen. Stanley, were to meet Gen. Mitchell coming in from Versailles, and attack the rebel cavalry at Middleton.

The headquarters of the Army was to be established at Mrs. McGills, at Big Spring Branch.

All these movements were executed with commendable promptness and success, in the midst of a continuous and drenching rain, which so softened the ground on all the dirt roads as to render them next to impassable.

Gen. McCook's taking of Liberty Gap was very gallant and creditable to the troops of Johnson's division. Willich's brigade leading, supported by Carlin's brigade of Davis's division on the right.

Gen. Reynolds' had the advance in the 14th corps, Wilder's mounted brigade leading. He surprised and carried Hoover's Gap, a defile three miles in length, before the main infantry support of the Rebels (two brigades) could come up, and when they did arrive, fought them and held the position until the remainder of Reynolds' division arrived. The enemy kept at artillery distance from them, and left us to hold the bridge across the Garrison fork and the débouché of the Fairfield road. For the details of this fight I refer to the reports of the immediate commanders of the troops.

As it was not yet certain whether the enemy would advance to test our strength on McCook's front, or mass on the flank of the 14th corps, near Fairfield, the orders for June 25, were as follows:

Major-Gen. Crittenden to advance to Lannon's Stand, six miles east of Beech Grove, and open communication with Gen. Thomas.

Gen. Thomas to attack the Rebels on the flank of his advance position at the forks of the road and drive the Rebels toward Fairfield.

Gen. McCook to feign an advance as if in force on the Wartrace road by the Liberty Gap passes.

Gen. Stanley with his cavalry to occupy their attention at Foster'sville, and Gen. Granger to support him with his infantry at Christiansburg.

Should Thomas succeed, and finding the enemy retreating toward Wartrace, he was to cover that road with a division and move with the remainder of troops rapidly on Manchester. McCook to move in, and taking his place at Beech Grove, holding Liberty Gap with a division, and finally withdrawing that and following Thomas to Manchester. The incessant rain delayed the arrival of Gen. Brannan to join the 14th corps on the Manchester pike, but everything was finally in position, and Gen. Reynolds' division had advanced on the heights toward Fairfield, but did not attack the enemy, who appeared to show a disposition to contest our advance by that route. At Liberty Gap the enemy tried to regain possession, but finally retreated, leaving our pickets in position.

On the 26th most of the movements ordered for the 25th were complete, amid continuous rains. Generals Rousseau, Reynolds, and Brannan's divisions, cooperated in a gallant advance on the enemy, who, after a short resistance, fled toward Fairfield, near to which place our pickets were advanced, while Reynolds' division and the baggage moved forward during the night toward Manchester, Wilder's brigade having seized Mott's Hollow early in the afternoon, and thus secured the passage.

June 27th, headquarters reached Manchester, where General Reynolds' and part of Negley's division had already arrived. The remainder of Thomas' corps came in during the night. It was now manifest that the enemy must leave his entrenched position at Shelbyville, and that we must expect him at Tullahoma, only 12 miles distant. It was, therefore, necessary to close up our columns on Manchester, distribute our rations and prepare for the contest.

While this was progressing, I determined to cut, if possible, the railroad in Bragg's rear. Wilder's brigade was sent to burn Elk river bridge, and destroy the railroad between Decherd and Cowan, and Brig.-General John Beatty, with a brigade of infantry, to Hillsboro, to cover and support his movements.

Gen. Sheridan's division came in June 28, and all McCook's corps arrived before the night of the 29th, troops and animals much jaded.

The terrible rains and desperate roads so delayed Crittenden, who, on the 26th, got orders to march to Manchester with all speed, that it was not until the 29th that his last division arrived, badly worn. The column being now closed up, and having divisions of the 14th and 20th corps at

Crumpton's Creek, orders were given for the 14th corps to occupy the centre at Concord Church and Bobo Cross-roads, with a division in reserve. The 20th corps to take the right on Crumpton's Creek, two divisions in the echelon retired, one in reserve. The 21st corps to come up on the left, near Hall's Chapel, one division front and one division in reserve.

It rained almost incessantly during the 30th, but the troops, by dint of labor and perseverance, had dragged their artillery and themselves through the mud into position. It is a singular characteristic of the soil on the "barrens" that it becomes so soft and spongy that wagons cut into it as if it were a swamp, and even horses cannot pass over it without similar results. The terrible effect of the rains on the passage of our troops may be inferred from the single fact that General Crittenden required four days of incessant labor to advance the distance of twenty-one miles.

While the troops were thus moving into position, Gen. Thomas sent Steadman's brigade of Brannan's division, two regiments of Reynolds' division, and two regiments of Negley's division on separate roads to reconnoitre the enemy's position, while Gen. Sheridan sent Bradley's brigade of his own division on another for the same purpose. These reconnoissances all returned and reported having found the enemy in force on all roads except the one leading to Estill Springs. Scouts all confirmed this, with the fact that it was the general belief that Bragg would fight us in his intrenchments at Tullahoma.

Wilder returned from his expedition, reporting that he found the enemy at Elk bridge with a brigade of infantry and a battery, which prevented him from destroying that bridge, but that he had damaged the road considerably at Decherd, where his appearance with his mountain howitzers created great consternation, and within three hours brought down some heavy trains of infantry.

Meanwhile we had information from Stanley's cavalry; supported by Major-General Granger's infantry, and acting under his general directions, it had attacked the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike, and driven them from stand to stand, killing, wounding, and capturing as they went, until the enemy reached their entrenchments, from which they were soon driven by flanking and a direct charge, wherein the cavalry captured three pieces of artillery, some with loads in, but not rammed down.

From their entrenchments the Rebels fled to town, when they made another stand, but in vain. Our cavalry came down with resistless sweep and drove them in confusion into the river. Many were killed and drowned, and Shelbyville, with a large number of prisoners, a quantity of arms and commissary stores, were the crowning results of the cavalry operations that day. It was worthy of note that the waving of flags, and cheers of welcome from the inhabitants of this unconquerable stronghold of loyalty, doubtless gave added vigor and energy to the advance of our troops. The reports from this cavalry battle showed also the enemy's withdrawal on Tullahoma, and the general expectation that he would fight there.

June 30. Orders having been given Gen. Morton to ascertain the practicability of moving, by column, in mass, in line of battle from our position, to gain the rear of the Rebel position at Tullahoma, and who reported favorably thereon, preparations were completed, and Crittenden's 2d division was moved into position.

July 1. I received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, that the enemy had retreated from Tullahoma during the night.

Brannan's, Negley's, and Sheridan's divisions entered Tullahoma, where the infantry arrived about noon. Negley's and Rousseau's divisions pushed on by Spring Creek, and overtook the rear guard of the enemy late in the afternoon, at Bethpage Bridge, two miles above the railroad crossing, where they had a sharp skirmish with the Rebels occupying the heights south side the river, and commanding the bridge by artillery, which they had placed behind epaulements.

July 2. Having brought forward the ammunition, McCook, with two divisions pursued on the roads west of the railroad. Arriving at Rock Creek Ford, Gen. Sheridan found Elk so swollen as to be barely fordable for cavalry, and the Rebel cavalry on the south bank to resist a crossing; but he soon drove them away and occupied the ford. Gen. Thomas found equal difficulties in crossing, for the enemy, during the night, burned the bridge and retired before morning. Gen. Turchin, with a small brigade of cavalry, had pushed forward from Hillsboro, on the Decherd Road, and found the enemy's cavalry at the forks of Elk, near Morris Ferry; engaged them coming up, and reinforced by the arrival of General Mitchell, they forced the passage of the river, after a sharp conflict. Night closed the pursuit.

July 3. Gen. Sheridan succeeded in crossing Elk river, and supported by Gen. J. C. Davis's division, pursued the enemy to Cowan, where he learned the enemy had crossed the mountains with his artillery and infantry by University and Swedine's Cove, and that the cavalry only would be found covering their rear. Gen. Thomas got over his troops the same day. Negley's division moving on the Brakefield point road toward the University. Sheridan sent some cavalry from his position, and Stanley some from the main column, now in pursuit, but they only developed the fact that the enemy was gone, and as our troops were out of provisions and the roads worn well nigh impracticable from rain and travel, they were obliged to halt till their supplies could be brought forward from Murfreesboro, to which point the wagons had been sent for that purpose.

Thus ended a nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that becomes almost a quicksand. Our operations were retarded thirty-six hours at Hoover's Gap, and sixty hours at and in front of Manchester, which alone prevented us from getting possession of his communications and forcing the enemy to a very disastrous battle. These results were far more successful than was anticipated, and could only have been obtained by a surprise as to the direction and force of our movement.

For the details of the actions at Liberty Gap, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, and Rover, I beg to refer to the reports of Major-Generals Thomas, McCook, and Stanley, and the accompanying sub-reports.

Bearing testimony to the spirit and gallantry of all, both officers and men, I must refer to the reports of the several commanders for the details thereof. I am especially proud of, and gratified for the loyal support and soldierly devotion of the corps and division commanders, all the more touching to me as the movement was one which they regarded with some doubt, if not distrust. It affords me pleasure to return my thanks to Major-Gen. Granger and Major-Gen. Stanley, commanding the cavalry, for their operations on our right, resulting in the capture of Shelbyville; and to Gen. Granger for subsequently dispatching our supplies when they were so pressingly needed.

Col. Wilder and his brigade deserve a special mention for long-continued exertions, enterprise, and efficiency in these operations. Col. Wilder ought to be made a Brigadier-General. Col. Minty, who commanded the advance on Shelbyville, for gallantry on that and many other occasions, merits the like promotion.

The management of the Medical Department was worthy of all praise. I cannot forbear to make special mention of the energy, ability, foresight, and devotion to duty of Dr. Perin. His superior in these qualities has not fallen under my observation.

All my staff merited my warm approbation for ability, zeal and devotion to duty; but I am sure they will not consider it invidious if I especially mention Brig.-Gen. Garfield, ever active, prudent and sagacious. I feel much indebted to him for both counsel and assistance in the administration of this army. He possesses the energy and instincts of a great commander.

The reports of the corps commanders, herewith, show that our total loss during these operations was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	14	25	00
Non-commissioned officers and privates....	71	456	13
Total.....	85	482	13

We captured and secured—stand small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces, without cartridges,

besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; quartermaster's stores, 59 tents, 59 flint, 3,500 sacks corn and cornmeal.

The total number of officers taken, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-General, Major Wiles, is 59 commissioned officers, and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Before closing this report, I call the attention of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to the merits and ability of Captain W. E. Merrill, Engineer, whose successful collection and embodiment of topographical information, rapidly printed by Capt. Morgadant's quick process, and distributed to corps and division commanders, has already contributed very greatly to the ease and success of our movements over a country of difficult and hitherto unknown topography. I sincerely trust the War Department will show its appreciation of the merits and services of this promising young officer, who fortified the frontiers of Western Virginia, lingered in a Rebel prison for six months, was wounded at Yorktown, and who put in order and a state of defence the Kentucky railroad, injured by Bragg and Kirby Smith.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.
Brigadier-General L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, since my letter of yesterday, four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. G. MORRIS, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SURRENDER OF CHATTANOOGA.

CAMP NEAR TRENTON, GA., Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear processes, while the fall of his retreating column will not escape unobserved. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon; those north of the river there are crossing.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

LIFE IN A BARRACK.

THE barrack-life of the English soldier is the subject of a paper in a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The subject is pleasantly treated by one who writes as a sharer of the life he describes. The following extracts will be of interest, as showing the routine of the life of one of the best disciplined armies of the world:—

PAY AND PENSIONS.

Up to 1847 (I believe) the soldier was enlisted not for ten, but for twenty-one years. I speak of infantry regiments. Cavalry, artillery, and engineers are now enlisted for twelve years; and they also have to serve two years longer, if on foreign service, where men cannot well be spared sometimes. Should the soldier volunteer to remain in the army at the end of his first ten years in it, he has then another ten or twelve years before him; but he gets a second bounty at starting, a free kit, and two or three months' furlough, if he likes to take it. Cavalry men are better paid than infantry men. They get sixteenpence a day; we, thirteenpence; and as the cost of rations and other charges are much the same in all branches of the service, it follows that the cavalry man enjoys more "spending money" than his fellows afoot. If I remain in the army ten years only, I shall get no pension. Twenty-one years' service entitles me to a stipend of eightpence daily as long as I may live thereafter; and, besides, I shall get a penny a day for every good-conduct stripe I may gain. Three years' good conduct after enrollment gives me one of these stripes or "rings;" but I must show five years' good behavior for every other. And so a quiet, good soldier may retire on a shilling a day. If a man is discharged as unfit for service after spending more than three, but fewer than ten years in the ranks, he then gets an optional and temporary pension; say sixpence a day for a year or eighteen months.

THE OUTFIT.

Within two or three days after he has joined his regiment, the recruit is "served out" with his kit, and sent to drill. The items which make up the kit are these:—One knapsack and straps, i. e., the straps that fasten it on; two coat-straps to bind the coat upon the knapsack; three shirts, three pairs of socks, two towels, two pairs of boots, one pair of leather leggings, one pair of winter trousers, and one pair of summer trousers; a tunic, a shell-jacket, one pair of braces, two shoe-brushes, a clothes-brush, a box of blacking; a razor and case, a comb, a shaving-brush, a knife, a fork, and a spoon, with a "hold all" to keep these last-named articles in. It must be acknowledged that this is a sufficiently handsome allowance. And I must remark on another improvement which the army has to be grateful for, though, to be sure, it would seem the most natural provision in the world if it had not been overlooked till lately. It is not long, I believe, since the British soldier had to march and fight in the same clothing, and the same equipments, whether in the heats of India or frosts of Canada. Climate no consideration, was the view at the Horse Guards; but that is now changed. In very cold climates the soldier is more warmly clad, and he has the felicity of licking rebellious sepoys in the airiest of military costumes.

Every year after the first, the soldier gets one tunic, one pair of winter trousers, and two pairs of boots; every second year a pair of summer trousers are also served out to him. Everything else that he needs he has to pay for—caps, shirts, socks, towels, &c., &c. It is necessary to buy a jacket, too, every year; and as it is a mere poetical presumption that summer trousers will wear for two seasons, eight shillings and ninepence have to be expended every other year for a new pair. Eight and ninepence is the regulation price for those articles. A jacket costs eleven shillings and sixpence; a cap, two and twopence; a shirt, two and threepence; a pair of socks, threepence; a towel, one shilling. Of course some men wear out more clothes than others; and that class of soldiers who are called by their comrades lady-killers, must be very ingenious to save a penny a day from their expenditure. That is about the sum our disposable income amounts to for more than a third of our time; and yet there are men in the army who save money. They spare and pinch, and are careful to a wonderful degree; and it must be remembered, for the rest, that many men, both of the thrifty and the sordid sort, have some little help from friends and admirers. Of the admirers of the sordid sort I will only say that they often show a degree of devotion which is inexplicable, except on the old hypothesis of some rabid love of red cloth. I have known a woman sell the clothes from her back to get drink for a soldier whom she has

not known for twenty-four hours. And I don't believe she would have done the same thing for any civilian alive.

THE BARRACK ROOM.

About drill I have nothing to say here, save that it is not considered agreeable at any time, but especially does it lack charm on first acquaintance. Nor is the recruit very much delighted, at first, with his barrack apartment, if he happen to have been lately familiar with the comfort of a decent home; (and remember that some amongst us have been tenderly bred), though as for thousands of men who enter the army, they find themselves at once more handsomely and wholesomely provided for than ever they were in their lives. Still, a barrack-room is by no means a bower; and, above all, there is no chance of quiet or privacy in it. Generally it accommodates about fourteen or sixteen men, for whom it has to serve as bed-room, dining-room, drawing-room, work-room, and study; and thus, with a half-dozen men about me at this moment—some at work, some at play, and none quiet. I must say I find the cultivation of literature on a barrack-room table rather thorny. However, literature is not our business, though I am glad to say there are a few of us who make it our recreation, so far as we can. Well, each man of us here has a bed to himself, with an arm-rack behind it, and two or three pegs in the walls above to hang belts, &c., upon. The bedstead is of iron, about two and a half feet wide, and hinged in the centre, so that it can be turned back in the daytime and form a seat. To each cot there is a mattress, a pillow (both stuffed with straw, and ungrateful to the bones at first, but we soon get used to that), two blankets, two sheets, and a rug. The sheets are changed every month, the blankets every three or four months. Shelves run round the room, which is also furnished with a cupboard, two tables, four forms, a plate and a basin for every man, a large long-handled scrubbing-brush, a broom, small hand-scrubber, a tin-pail, a wooden pail, a wooden box with handles to contain coals, with poker, shovel, &c. The tables have moveable tops fitting upon iron stands; and the cupboard doors are of iron-wire, like those of a meat-safe. The basins are made to serve the purpose of tea-cups also: knife, fork, and spoon, as I have said, are provided in the kit. Of course I do not know that these details are the same in all barrack-rooms; but I describe those of one of the most important stations in England, and I should expect to find few differences elsewhere.

ROUTINE OF THE SOLDIER'S LIFE.

The ordinary routine of a soldier's life in barrack is pretty much as follows:—At six in the morning he is called up by the reveille, or, in more familiar English, the rouse. The first notes of the rouse are dismal, in accordance with the feelings of every sluggard who hears them; but they are succeeded by a few others of an encouraging and lively character, and to their music we rise. The first thing to be done now is to make the beds. The bed-irons are turned up, mattress and pillow are folded together, then the sheets, then the blankets (all very neatly), and placed on top of the bed-irons, toward the wall; the rug is folded next, and that being placed on the bed-irons in front of bed, blankets, &c., a seat is formed. When a bed is well made up, it looks very neat and tidy indeed. The next operation is to clean the room, which is done by sweeping and scrubbing with the formidable long-handled brush before mentioned; that, and the adjustment of tables, and forms, and so on, completes the business. The orderly man—that is to say, a man told off to cater for his comrades—to draw rations, prepare tables, keep the room clean, and wash up everything for the day—next considers breakfast, which is served at about eight o'clock. Before that time, of course, the orderly has drawn rations, of which more presently. Breakfast is speedily prepared (each room forming a mess), for nothing is to be done but to put a table up and clasp the basins on it. Table-cloths are unknown, and are less needed, considering that the tables are kept white as a new deal board. The meal consists of bread and coffee, which is made for us by the cook in the cook-house, where coppers and ovens are fitted up according to the number of men to be served. Breakfast over, the orderly man washes up, and I cannot say he does it nicely. No cloths are provided for the purpose, and an old shirt, or any other rag that can be obtained, is thought good enough. Good enough, I say! It has only to be tolerably large, and it is a treasure: a thing to be conveyed by the envious owners from mess to mess, and even from barrack to barrack most carefully.

After clearing away, the orderly man next employs himself in scrubbing tables, making the fire-place tidy, and so on, while the other men clean their arms and accoutrements for morning parade, which takes place about ten o'clock. The "dress," or warning for the men to prepare for parade, sounds at a quarter to ten; and the "fall in" at ten precisely. Any man who makes his appearance after the "fall in" has sounded is punished with two or three hours' extra drill; and that is felt as a disgrace as well as a bore. However, the offence is very infrequent. The regular morning drills lasts for about an hour and a half; after that has been accomplished the men are free to dispose of themselves till dinner-time, when every one has to answer to the roll-call. One o'clock is the dinner hour; when we have a very fair meal of meat, potatoes, and soup. Sometimes we have a baked dinner—in fact, we are supposed to enjoy that luxury three times a week; but there are few barracks, I believe, in which the three times are not reduced to two. However, we are at liberty to send our food out to some baker's in the town; and though he charges twopence for cooking, we save as much as that on the cost of the materials that would have gone to make up the soup. Occasionally a brief period of parade or drill follows dinner. At a quarter-past four tea-time comes round, when our basins steam with the decent aroma of the Chinese plant; and then again we are at our own disposal till "tattoo," or half-past nine. Between tea-time and "tattoo" the "retreat" sounds—at sunset: that is to say, at various hours, according to the season. When the "retreat" has sounded, the band plays.

"Tattoo" is divided into the "first post" and "last post." The first post sounds at nine, when all the men's names are called in the barrack-rooms; the names of those who are absent being taken down. As many men as return before the last post has sounded at half-past nine have their names scratched from the list, which is then taken up to the orderly officer. As the absentees drop in they are marched to the guard-room, which is pretty full by midnight with deserters,

absentees, and men drunk. At ten we who are sober and well-behaved are all in bed and darkness.

Of course there are special duties for certain men to perform during the day; some men are in hospital, some in prison, and some under fatigue-duty, and so on; but the above is a fair account of what passes in the general. The routine in a cavalry barrack is, of course, different in detail. Let us take the case of a dragoon regiment. At half-past five in the morning in summer, at six in the winter, the morning stable trumpet sounds, in answer to which the men dress and proceed to stables, groom their horses, and clean their appointments and the stable itself. By this time it is about a quarter to seven. They then return to the barrack-room, where they make up their beds and clean their personal accoutrements. Breakfast arrives from the cook-house at a quarter to eight—fetched by an orderly man as with us of the infantry—and, this dispatched, the time till nine is employed in saddling horses and in dressing. At nine, should there be no field-day (which in country quarters is ordered perhaps once a week), the men ride their horses to exercise in the surrounding country or in the riding school: always under superintendence, of course. After about two hours' exercise they return to barracks, and proceed to undress (old clothes are used for work in barracks), and arrange their kits tidily on the shelves over the cots, their arms being placed on the tables for the casual inspection of officers visiting the room. The mid-day trumpet sounds at half-past eleven; from which time until one the men thoroughly clean their horses, and put up saddles, polishing the saddle-irons till they are as bright as a mirror. This is a point of honor with every good soldier. At one they dine. After dinner—save for an occasional drill or parade on foot, from three to half-past three—the men are at full liberty till six. From six to seven they have a third stable hour, bedding down the horses and making them snug for the night; seven to ten are liberty hours again. The bold dragoon who is not present when the orderly-sergeant gets round at the latter hour noting the absentees gets into trouble. If he does not appear within ten minutes, he spends the night in prison-cell, and next morning is punished according to length of absence, to his general character, and to the condition in which he returned.

Some men spend as much of their time as possible out of barrack, while others abide within its walls pretty constantly. The poorer men, who have no friends to send them a shilling or two now and then, the dull and disappointed men (often the best soldiers), and the slovens, go far to make up the number of stay-at-homes. Not that it is easy to get accustomed to a barrack-room so as to feel at home in it. When the men are not at a drill or cleaning their arms, accoutrements, &c., all sorts of employment are carried on in the room, and with infinite confusion. Gambling, swearing, reading, writing, larking, boxing, single-stick exercise, and conversation, these are the occupations which beguile our leisure; and when they all go on at the same moment, the result is not agreeable to quiet and retiring spirits. However, we are not many of us of that character, though a single regiment furnishes, of course, specimens of every variety of Great Britain. I do believe, and therefore I will say, that some of the most finished rogues in the world are to be found in the army—heartless, profligate—men who will rob you while your eyes are on their hands. These men, too, are often first-rate soldiers as well as excellent rogues, and popular opinion keeps them very much in order. Of course it is impossible to collect a thousand men of any grade or any degree of education together without including several blackguards, and I daresay we are not much worse off in that respect than other communities. A known pilferer has a very bad time of it in the army; but the man whose life is most oppressed—who suffers most constantly from "chaff"—is he who pretends to be more moral and religious than his comrades have reason to believe him to be. A truly religious man, or rather I should say a man of whose piety his comrades are convinced, is left in peace, and is respected. Almost every company has a good singer or a good dancer, who is not only favored by his fellows, but who sometimes gets an engagement to perform of an evening at a public-house in the town. He comes out strong at Christmas, when the officers usually subscribe a few pounds to furnish forth good cheer for their men, and what is more, they will come and spend an hour at the table. Officers are generally considerate and kind in our day, spending much time and money in providing for the recreation of their humbler fellows. Cricket-grounds, skittle-alleys, and billiard-tables are common indulgences, and, with the library, keep many a man not only out of mischief, but wholesomely employed.

ADVANTAGES OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

You, who read this, have seen pretty clearly what is the ordinary day's work of a soldier, and it must have struck you as being, in comparison with that of the shoemaker and tailor, who toil twelve hours a day for a pound a week, very light. Of course there are certain additional contingencies, such as the chance of being shot, or of being fatigued and starved to death in a trench; but I have no doubt it would be found, on inquiry, that the tailor's trade is more destructive to life in the long run than the soldier's. And then the soldier's calling keeps him healthy while he does live: the operative's is often little better than a lingering disease; and I take that to be a very great difference in our favor. I consider that, the daily bread of the soldier is certain. He is never without shelter; and come corn famine or cotton famine, he does not suffer. Should his barracks be burnt over his head and all his worldly goods perish in the flames, he simply removes to the next barracks, and should his loss be accidental, he is compensated. When he falls sick he goes at once into a hospital in which every care is taken of him; as it should be with an article so costly to acquire, and so difficult to replace, as a well-trained soldier. Should he be invalid and discharged before he has completed his term of service, he receives a small pension, according to the nature, cause, and probable duration of his disease. And on completing the full term of service he is guaranteed from starvation by a pension varying from eightpence to fifteenpence a day (according to the character of his service). A pension inadequate, no doubt, but easily eked out by the extreme alacrity of civilians to employ deserving old soldiers. To be sure, a soldier cannot marry on his pay, but it is hard to see how an agricultural laborer can or ought to marry on his pay.

ARMY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Burnside has tendered his resignation to the President, who refused to accept it.

CAPTAIN S. Van Rensselaer, 12th United States Infantry, has resigned his commission.

COL. Sanborn, of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, has been made Brigadier-General.

MAJOR-General B. F. Butler is engaged to canvass the State of Pennsylvania for Governor Curtin.

BRIGADIER-General G. A. Custer was wounded during General Pleasanton's recent reconnaissance.

COLONEL Thomas Kilby Smith, late of the 54th Ohio Volunteers, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MAJOR Falls, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been ordered to report to General Hatch, at Philadelphia.

MAJOR-Gen. Hunter, Brig.-Gen. Barry, and Admiral Farragut arrived in this city during the week.

BRIG.-Gen. Haupt has been relieved from duty as General Superintendent of Military Railroads, and Colonel McCalm has been assigned to his position.

LIEUT. Newman Burkhardt, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, was seriously injured a few days since by a fall from his horse, and is still unable to return to duty.

MAJOR-General Rosecrans entered Chattanooga on the 10th. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, celebrated mass in the cathedral at his request.

BRIG.-General Nathan Kimball, of the Army of the Tennessee, has been appointed to command the department of drafted men at Indianapolis.

BRIG.-General Horatio G. Wright, who was ordered to duty at West Point, as Military Superintendent, has been relieved from that position at his own request.

MAJOR Edwin S. Jenney, 3d New York Artillery, has been detailed as Judge-Advocate upon the Staff of Major-General Peck.

CAPTAIN Ryan, formerly Assistant-Adjutant-General to General Sykes, has been appointed Colonel of the 146th regiment, N. Y. V.

BRIG.-General Meigs has been ordered to inspect the condition of the Quartermaster's Department in the South and Southwest.

THERE is a movement in Jo. Davies county, Illinois, among Major-General Grant's old friends and fellow-citizens, to present him with a magnificent sword.

SIMMONS, the sculptor, has nearly completed a statuette in clay of the late General Berry, of Rockland, Me., for the family of the deceased hero.

GEN. Gillmore has been promoted from a Captain to a Major in the Regular Engineer Corps, and appointed Major-General of Volunteers, to date from September 7, 1863, in consideration of his services before Charleston.

LIEUTENANT James Stewart, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the same regiment. He remains however, in command of his old battery.

R. W. PERRY, of Philadelphia, who went out as a private in the one-hundred-and-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been promoted to a lieutenantancy on the staff of General Montgomery.

BRIG.-General A. B. Wilcox has been relieved of the command of the District of Indiana and Michigan, and ordered to report with his staff to General Burnside for duty in the field.

DR. Edward Shippen, U. S. V., has been appointed Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Twenty-fourth and South streets, Philadelphia, in place of Dr. Paul B. Goddard, U. S. V., relieved.

MAJOR C. C. Gilbert, 19th United States Infantry, is appointed Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, of the first ten districts of Pennsylvania, his residence to be at Philadelphia.

THE medical officers of the First Division of the 2d Army Corps have formed themselves into a society for the discussion of important subjects coming under their professional notice.

CERTIFICATES of disability for one hundred and seventy thousand cases of wounded soldiers have been sent from the Surgeon-General's office to that of Pensions. But thirty thousand applications for pensions have yet been received.

CAPTAIN Robert G. Rutherford, late of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., has been appointed by the President a Captain in the invalid corps. Captain Rutherford was wounded at Rappahannock Station, in August, 1862.

THE command of a military district, embracing Kansas, Western Arkansas, Northern Texas and New Mexico, now included in the Department of Missouri, has been tendered to Major-General Birney, at present commanding a division of the Third Army Corps.

MAJOR-General Dix, accompanied by a portion of his staff and Brigadier-General Canby and staff, made a tour of inspection to the harbor fortifications of New York on Tuesday, visiting on their way Forts Richmond, Tompkins and Hamilton.

COL. W. T. Sherman, 13th United States Infantry, and Major-General United States Volunteers, and Capt. James B. McPherson, United States Engineers, and Major-General Volunteers, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals of the Regular Army.

CAPT. Thomas C. J. Bailey, 17th U. S. Infantry, Assistant-Provost-Marshal at Augusta, Me., has been ordered to assume the superintendence of the volunteer recruiting service of the State of Maine, vice Major Gardner, U. S. A., relieved.

UNTIL recently the War Department refused to grant applications from soldiers and officers serving in the Army of the Potomac, to be examined for commissions in the United States colored regiments. But now they are granted when the proper testimonials are furnished.

BRIGADIER-General Gillmore announces Major Thomas B. Brooks and Captain Henry M. Bragg, as Aide-de-Camps on

his staff. Captain C. B. Reese is also announced as Assistant and Consulting Engineer on the same staff. Lieut.-Colonel Edward W. Smith, is announced as Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE new Cavalry Bureau attached to the Department of the Ohio, is now in operation, and under the charge of Major-General S. D. Sturgis, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati. The organization of this branch of the service will apply especially to mounted Infantry, which has already been of great service in the West and Southwest.

THE Government has just completed at the public printing office a volume of several hundred pages, embracing General Rosecrans' report of the battle of Murfreesboro, as well as the reports of his subordinate officers. It is issued in good style, and will be a valuable chapter in the history of the war. It is accompanied by the necessary maps, diagrams, &c. But two thousand copies have been printed.

A GENERAL order issued by Major-General Peck, under date of September 10th, directs that Chaplain Horace James, Superintendent of Blacks for the District of North Carolina, will assume charge of the colonization of Roanoke Island with negroes. He will take possession of all unoccupied lands upon the island, and lay them out and assign them, according to his own discretion, to the families of colored soldiers, to invalids, and other blacks in the employ of the Government, giving them full possession of the same until the order is annulled by the Government, or by due process of United States law.

THE following officers in New Jersey regiments have recently resigned and returned home:—1st regiment—Lieut. George B. Wright, 3d regiment—Captain John Roberts, Lieut. G. T. Wescott, Lieut. Wm. H. Matthews; 4th regiment—Lieut. Samuel E. Taylor, Lieut. Jacob Osterman; 6th regiment—Capt. Richard H. Lee, Lieut. C. H. Peer, Lieut. Frederick B. Longer, Lieut. S. P. Sutton, Lieut. John Vanderzee; 9th regiment—Lieut. Charles F. Bonney; 10th regiment—Lieut. John S. Cooper, Lieut. J. R. T. Ryan; 11th regiment—Lieut. James Fleming, Chaplain Frederick Knighton; 13th regiment—Adjutant T. B. Smith, Lieut. John T. Denmead, Lieut. John Cooke, Lieut. Heber Wells; 14th regiment—Surgeon M. B. Chambre; 15th regiment—Captain Wm. H. Edsall, Lieut. John H. Vanderveer, Jr.

THE following promotions have recently been made in N. J. regiments:—Eleventh regiment—B. C. Cline, Chaplain, vice Knighton resigned; 1st Lieut. Ira W. Cory, Capt. Co. H, vice Logan, deceased; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. of Co. C, vice Beach, promoted; 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Axtell, 1st Lieut. Co. H, vice Cory, promoted; Sergeant-Major Henry C. Tilton, 2d Lieut. Co. F, vice Baldwin, promoted; Sergeant Alexander Cummings, 2d Lieut. Co. H, vice Axtell, promoted. Fifteenth regiment—1st Lieut. Cornelius J. Shriver, Capt. Co. A, vice Boeman, promoted; 1st Lieut. John D. Trimmer, Capt. Co. K, vice Edsall, resigned; 2d Lieut. George C. Justice 1st Lieut. Co. A, vice Connert, resigned; 2d Lieut. E. D. Halsey, 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Van Blaricum, promoted; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Paul, 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Trimmer, promoted; James W. Penrose, 1st Lieut. Co. F, vice Vanderveer, resigned. First Cavalry, Sergeant Richard Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice Jones, dismissed.

NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUT. J. H. Higbee, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been ordered to report for duty to Capt. G. Garland, at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

JAMES Kevell, for many years a messenger of the Boston Navy Yard, died this week of consumption. He was an upright and faithful man and highly respected.

CAPTAIN A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain of the Mississippi squadron and commandant of the naval depot at Cairo, Ill., lately arrived in Washington on a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN Charles S. Boggs, who has been in command of the U. S. steamer *Sacramento* on the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina, has been ill with diarrhoea, and has left the squadron for home, still quite ill.

MAJOR-General Dix visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday, and was received with all the honors due to his rank and station. He was received at the Admiral's quarters by Admiral Paulding, Commodore Radford, Lieut.-Com. Fillebrown, Capt. Drayton and other officers.

DR. Drennan, of the gunboat *Commodore Jones*, was shot on the night of the 12th inst. in Norfolk by a sentinel. He started in a boat from Kimberly's wharf to cross over to the Naval Hospital, when he was hailed by the sentinel. Not hearing him he kept on his way, until he was shot and very dangerously wounded.

ON the 8th inst. a boat expedition, consisting of between twenty-five and thirty boats, manned by sailors, and one hundred marines, under Captain McCauley, of the corps, left the South Atlantic squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed, with a loss of a number killed, wounded, and prisoners. The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter:—Lieut.-Commander E. P. Williams, Lieut. S. W. Preston, late Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Dupont; Lieut. G. C. Remy, Lieut. E. T. Brower, Lieut. R. L. Meade, Lieut. Chas. H. Bradford of the marine corps, and Ensign B. H. Porter. The latter was wounded.

THE Richmond papers give the following as the names of the officers of the Union steamers captured on the Rappahannock:—Capt. Harman Bishop, of the *Golden Rod*; Capt. Wible, of the *Coquette*; Capt. William Brothly, of the schooner *Two Brothers*; Capt. A. J. Percy, Capt. N. J. Cole, crew and officers. Also the crew and officers of the steamer *Rosalia*, gunboat *Boston*, bark *Tezana*, gunboat *Arrow* (a Baltimore tug) and steamboat *Emity*, both mail steamers, their officers and crews, amounting to several hundred men. The bulk of the prisoners are in Castle Pinckney.

ON the 15th of July a number of the leading citizens of Philadelphia wrote Rear-Admiral Dupont, expressing their desire to tender him a mark of the high appreciation which they entertained for him as an officer and a man. "Your great victory at Port Royal," they said, "will stand unsurpassed in the history of naval warfare, and your zeal for the success of the national arms will be remembered as an example to your professional brethren." Admiral Du-

pont replied, declining the dinner; but said it was very gratifying to him that they proposed to so acknowledge services which in another quarter had been appreciated so differently. He closed his letter by saying: "I owe it to my companions in arms to say that the country cannot over-estimate the obligations due the officers and men who, under my command, won in battle a foothold on the coast whence the rebellion had expelled every vestige of the national authority—held that coast for four hundred miles with a grasp of iron, which the enemy strove in vain to break, and which foreign nations were compelled to respect—who illustrated the national arms by many brilliant exploits, were always crowned by victory when my professional experience was consulted and respected, and who showed themselves more heroic in their failure before Charleston than when victorious at Port Royal."

PRIZE VESSELS BROUGHT INTO PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a complete list of the prize vessels brought to Philadelphia port, from the time the Southern ports were blockaded up to the beginning of September.

Steamers—*Lodona*, *Bermuda*, *Princess Royal*, *Caroline*, *Emilie*, *Cumbria*, *Salvor*, *Florida*, *Charleston*, *Calypso*, *Lizzie*, *Kate Dale* and *Cathoun*.

Ships—*General Parkhill*, *Andia*, and *Marathon*.

Barks—*J. R. Davis*, *Meaco*, and *Funny Lauer*.

Brigs—*Herald*, *Minnie*, *Win. Greeny*, *Napier*, *Ariel*.

Schooners—*Queen of the Wave*, *Major E. Willis*, *General Taylor*, *Brilliant*, *Express*, *Wanderer*, *Time*, *James G. Ramsey*, *Reterau*, *Emma*, *Bettie Kretzer*, *Hunter*, *Mary Gay*, *Defiance*, *Nelly*, *Louisa*, *Josephine*, *Elmira*, *Cornelius*, *J. C. Roker*, *Emma Tuttle*, *Lightning*, *Lida*, *Active*, *Wave*, *Mabel*, *Prince Alfred*, *British Queen*, *Island Belle*, *George G. Baker*, *E. Waterman*, *Fair Play*, *Cora*, *Jane N. Baker*, *John S. Lee*, *R. W. Tull*, *Eagle*, *Alice*, *Burrows*, *C. Alliance*, *J. H. Burnell*, *Mary Wood*, *Fair Wind*, *M. A. Shindler*, *Harriet Ryan*, *Specie*, *Albion*, *Extra*, *Hone*, *Susan Jane*, *Ocean Wave*, *Guide*, *Providence*, *Winter Shrub*, *Volant*, *Morning Star*, *Sion*, *Ella*.

Sloops—*Havelock*, *Aurelia*, *Express*, *Wonder*, *Coquette*.

The whole number foots up to 83, as follows:—Thirteen steamers, three ships, three barks, five brigs, fifty-nine schooners, and five sloops. Of all the prizes brought to this port, the most valuable, including the cargo, was the steamer *Bermuda*, which realized more than half a million of dollars. Several of the late prizes which brought heavy cargoes of cotton, were also very valuable, and realized large sums.

DRAFTING IN THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION.—We recall to the memory of those who have read the history of the revolution, the action of the Congress at that period in relation to the principle of drafting.

ON the 26th of February, 1778, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Congress:—

Resolved, That the several States hereafter named be required forthwith to fill up by drafts from their militia, or in any other way that shall be effectual, their respective battalions of Continental troops.

All persons drafted shall serve in the Continental battalions of their respective States, for the space of nine months from the time they shall respectively appear at the several places of rendezvous hereinafter mentioned, unless sooner discharged.

Resolved, That all persons, in whatever way procured, for supplying the deficiencies in the Continental battalions, unless enlisted for three years, or during the war, shall be considered as drafted, &c.

ON the 9th of March, 1779, it was again

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the several States to make up and complete their respective battalions to their full complement by drafts, or in any other manner they shall think proper, and that they have their quotas of deficiencies ready to take the field, and to march to such place as the Commander-in-chief shall direct, without delay.

THE MORRIS ISLAND BATTERIES.—The following are the names and commanders of the batteries on Morris Island.

Battery Brown, commanded by Capt. Chas. Strahn, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Rosecrans, commanded by Capt. A. D. Comstock, Jr., Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Meade, commanded by Lieut. H. Holbrook, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Kearney, commanded by Lieut. Atwell, Seventh Connecticut.

Naval Battery commanded by Capt. F. Parker, of the *Wabash*.

Battery Reynolds, commanded by Capt. Reed, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Reed, commanded by Capt. Skinner, Seventh Connecticut.

Battery Hays, commanded by Capt. R. D. Shaw, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Stevens, commanded by Capt. Colwell, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Battery Greenough, commanded by Lieut. Wilson, First United States Artillery.

Battery Strong, commanded by Capt. Gray, Seventh Connecticut.

Battery Kirby, commanded by Lieut. Selman, Ninth Maine.

Marsh Battery, commanded by Lieut. Selman, Ninth Maine.

MAJOR Jacob P. Gould, of the 13th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, has been designated Colonel, and Major John Hodges, Jr., of the 50th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 59th Regiment, Veteran Volunteers, which will be recruited in Essex and Middlesex counties, Massachusetts.

OFFICIAL LETTERS FREE OF POSTAGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 301.—Under the provisions of section 42, act of March 3, 1863, the head of each Bureau in each Executive Department is to be considered a part of the Executive Department and letters written by an officer of the Government on official business to the Department, or to any head of a Bureau of a Department, are to be passed free of postage. Such letters must be marked official on the envelope with the official signature of the writer underneath.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-General.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

DOWNFALL OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S "Circular Dispatch No. 39," while a paper designed for diplomatic use, is so strictly a piece of military history, that we cannot be said to go beyond our legitimate province in making its contents the text for a few words of comment. Mr. SEWARD opens his paper with the remark that "whenever the United States have complained of 'the premature decrees of Great Britain and France,' which accorded the character of a belligerent to the 'insurgents, the statesmen of those countries have answered that from the first they agreed in opinion that 'the efforts of the Government to maintain the Union and preserve the integrity of the Republic would not be successful.' It must be confessed that even were this consideration the whole *animus* of their conduct, there was much to inspire the belief in the impossibility of our putting down the rebellion."

There is no example in European history of a great revolution which has not been successful, and it was certainly not wonderful that, considering the colossal proportions assumed by the revolt against the Union, they should have applied the precedents of their own experience to our case, and concluded that we, too, would have to succumb. Nor was there anything in the peculiar nature of our Government that would lead European statesmen to conclude otherwise. Its strength in putting down internal insurrection had never been tried, and our weakness at the outset in all existing military means was so great, and our want of military spirit as a people so marked, that there was everything to strengthen the conviction that we must miserably fail in the attempt to subdue the revolted States.

And yet the progress made in the work of reconquering the territory held by the insurgents, and crushing the armed forces of the rebellion in the field has, during the past two years, been so striking, that there is not in all history an example to match it. Amid reverses such as are incident to all wars—and indeed inevitable with a foe so powerful, so well disciplined, and above all, so determined in spirit as that opposed to us—the course of the conflict has been steadily on the Union side. Through darkness, and disaster, and defeat, a force silent and potent as that of gravitation, has by day and night been drawing the rebellion to ruin and death. The work has now so far advanced that even the most cautious and critical can safely look forward to the speedy termination of the war. Without attempting to anticipate its exact duration, it is certainly fair to believe that the expiration of the three years term of service, for which our Army of volunteers enlisted, will witness the task for which they took the field gloriously finished in the complete crushing of the Great Rebellion.

It is with a view to bring this argument to bear on the cabinets of the leading European Powers that Secretary SEWARD addresses this circular dispatch to our representatives at the foreign Courts. He gives a masterly summing up of the progress of the Union arms during the past twelve months, with a view to show that the victories we have achieved leave the rebellion without a hope of success, except through for-

sign assistance, and that all that is required to secure a speedy peace is an honest neutrality on the part of foreign States. The dispatch is under date of August 12th; and the events that have transpired during the interval of a month subsequent to that event, not only take nothing away from the point of the argument, but they actually add to it. During that time General ROSECRANS' advance has taken place, ultimating in the capture of Chattanooga, which has always been regarded as the strategic centre of the rebel territory. The effect of this is not second to the opening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The result of the opening of the Mississippi was to bisect the rebel territory—cutting off the rebel forces west of the great river from those east of it, and also cutting off the rebels from all hope of supplies from the trans-Mississippi region. General ROSECRANS, by seizing the mountain system, which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy, has again cleft them in twain, and by his possession of the salient angle of the great line of communications between the East and the West, once more cuts the rebels off from supplies and reinforcements.

The entire rebel territory is now "out of joint," and those feats of *concentration* which the rebels were able to achieve by means of their possession of interior lines, and which won them some of their finest victories, are henceforward impossible. The progress at Charleston is not less encouraging, and there is not now the shadow of a doubt that that stronghold is destined speedily to fall under the batteries of General GILLMORE. Nor are our victories confined to those of a purely territorial nature. The blows struck at the armed forces of the rebellion in the field have been most damaging and most fatal. Three months ago there were three great rebel armies in the field—the army in Virginia, under LEE, the army in Tennessee, under BRAGG, and the army on the Mississippi, under JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON. The two latter may be said not now to exist. JOHNSTON is to-day confessedly unable to raise *ten thousand* armed men in the whole department he commands. BRAGG's force is a routed and demoralized mob, which has for the past three months been deserting at the rate of a thousand per week! Thus, looking at the whole line in a military point of view, we may say that the left wing and centre of the rebel grand army are completely broken. It remains to crush the right wing; and this done, subsequent operations will be purely of a subordinate nature.

If European statesmen have been honest in the avowal that their practical conduct as to American affairs has been largely influenced by theoretical considerations as to the improbability of putting down the insurgents, we think the time has come when, considering matters in a military point of view, they must abandon this foregone conclusion. If they do not, it can only show that there is an *arrière pensée* behind this avowed motive. The whole logic of events has been such as, in Mr. SEWARD's own words, "to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America, that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desirable end is to withdraw support and favor from the 'insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States.'"

WROUGHT-IRON GUN CARRIAGES.

WE give in our Army Gazette this week a special order, by which Brigadier-General BARRY, Inspector of Artillery, Major RODMAN and Captain BENTON, of the Ordnance Department, are appointed a Board to convene at Watertown Arsenal, to "devise a plan for 'wrought-iron carriages for siege and field guns, and 'to consider whether any change is expedient in the 'plan of the wooden gun carriages now in process of 'construction, or to be hereafter made.'"

Attention was first officially called to this subject in the report of Colonel DELAFIELD, the senior member of the Military Commission which visited Europe in 1855. In speaking of the Russian systems of fortification and artillery, Colonel DELAFIELD says:—

The large guns (68-pounders) calculated for the largest ranges as yet obtained by any gun, were being mounted on a wrought-iron chassis and carriage of peculiar construction, well worthy our particular attention. Several thousand gun carriages are necessary for our extended sea-coast. If these are all made of wood, after our present model, it is very questionable whether it be in the power of the Ordnance Department to keep them in repair. As to their renewal, in case neglect of annual repairs should call for such, it would be impracticable to do so in any reasonable period. He adds,

with reference to field carriages: Carriages for field artillery had, in like manner, been made of wrought-iron plates, both on the tubular principle and with angle-iron riveted to plates, after the design of one of the Archdukes. They had been tested by being fired at with shot, wooden carriages being subjected to the same trial. Satisfactory results were obtained in favor of iron, as far as the experiment had been carried. But it is for our sea-coast that I most earnestly invite attention, by the introduction of wrought-iron tubular (or box) carriages, in imitation of Russian experience and skill. The immediate construction of one of them would be of advantage to the military profession.

As a proof of the confidence with which the Russians viewed this, then, to them, new carriage, Colonel DELAFIELD adds, in speaking of the celebrated Cronstadt defences, that "several wrought-iron chassis and carriages were on the terreplein of this work, ready to be 'put in position, showing a confidence in their superior 'excellence justifying a change of armament, in presence of the enemy.'"

Carriages of this description have been constructed in this country, and are now universally employed with the heavy class of guns; the 100-pounder, 200-pounder, and 300-pounder Parrotts, the 10-inch and larger Columbiads and Dahlgrens, and the heavy mortars. These carriages were practically tested at the siege of Yorktown for the 100-pounder and 200-pounder Parrotts, and at that of Fort Pulaski for 13-inch mortars and 10-inch Columbiads. They proved themselves in these, their first trials, serviceable carriages, combining great strength, with lightness and facility for working the gun; having great durability, and requiring but few repairs, which, when required, were readily made.

The best illustration of this combination of strength, with lightness, is in the case of the new 13-inch mortars, which weigh 17,120 pounds. In all other patterns of mortars, the mortar bed weighs nearly as much as the mortar; in this, it hardly weighs one-tenth. In guns, the advantage of weight varies from 13 per cent. in the 33-pounder and 24-pounder casemate carriages, to 24 per cent. in the 10-inch Columbiad, increasing in a very rapid ratio as the gun increases in size, and the necessary strength becomes more difficult to obtain in timber constructions.

We understand the duties of the above Board to be to determine whether the advantages thus obtained for barbette, casemate, and ship's carriages, cannot be obtained also for siege and field carriages. This task has been judiciously placed in the hands of the very best men who could have been selected. The reputation of Major RODMAN and Captain BENTON, as scientific Artillerists, is not limited to this country—it is European; and Brigadier-General BARRY, Chief of Artillery to General McCLELLAN, at the time the large artillery of the Army of the Potomac was organized, and now Inspector of Artillery to the armies of the United States, brings to this Board an extensive practical acquaintance with the necessities of field and siege service surpassed by no officer in the service.

THOUGH our military successes are rapidly and continuously counting up, and the resources of the Nation remain very far from exhausted, there is yet necessity for us to consider whether we are making the most of these resources. The heads of our War and Navy Departments must not content themselves with the security which the victories of our Generals afford them. They should feel it a public duty to see that those successes are achieved with as little drain upon the life and wealth of the Nation as possible. Should, unhappily, great European complications come upon us before our domestic difficulties are settled, it will be a matter of the gravest importance that the naval and military resources of the country be judiciously husbanded. What we want is more attention to military organization. We have shown ourselves a martial, a warlike people. We must prove that we are a military one as well.

The principal points demanding the attention of our war administrative departments now, and of our Senators and Representatives at the next Congress, are:—the proper separation and organization of the duties of the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief; the withdrawal of the promotion and appointment of officers from all but military influence, as soon as troops are mustered into the service of the United States; the introduction of a regular system of promotion, by which each officer will find his military advancement entirely dependent upon his military skill, energy and bravery; the organization of a Bureau of Artillery on the same principles as the Bureau of Cavalry, now organizing; the amalgamation of the Ordnance Corps with the

Artillery, as in all other armies; and, as the Topographical Engineers and the Engineer Corps have been recently amalgamated, the introduction of some officer corresponding to the French *Intendant*, by whom the accountability of each division, corps or army shall be settled in itself, instead of an attempt being made to keep the accounts of each separate officer in Washington. There are other points; but these are the leading ones, and indicate the direction which military reform should take.

In the course of a conversation reported in the *London Times* as having occurred recently between Mr. DAYTON, our Minister to France, and an English visitor, Mr. DAYTON is represented as saying that, if in consequence of the negligence or the self-inflicted impotence of the British authorities, the iron-clads now building in their ports for the rebels be suffered to escape and plunder us, "the American people, irritated enough already, will be ungovernable. You have seen enough of them," Mr. DAYTON is said to have added, "to know that their resentment is not under the control of their interests. They will really become as mad as your French friends call them. They will be quite ready to ruin themselves in order to ruin you."

The sentence we have italicised is pregnant with meaning for that class of Englishmen represented by the *Times*. As Mr. DAYTON suggests, the chief danger of collision with this country, through persistence in their present course of unfair dealing, does not arise from that calculation of commercial advantages which their instincts teach them is the mainspring of national action. There is a spirit in the American people which, once thoroughly aroused, is beyond the control of any conservative regard for profits to be won or lost. It was that spirit, wrought upon by ambitious leaders at the South, which produced this rebellion; it was that spirit, aroused by the attack on Fort Sumter, which gave the first impulse to the loyal movement at the North, the results of which are so sadly disappointing the calculations of England and France. It is the spirit of indignation which the knowledge, or the suspicion of unfair dealing, is sure to arouse in the American people, until the counsels of prudence are forgotten, and they are ready to submit to any personal sacrifice, if they may but inflict signal punishment on the offender. For their own sakes, as well as for ours, we trust the English ministry will find a way of preventing further violations of good faith, before the indignation of the North reaches that point where they will cease to count iron-clads, or to enter into comparisons of strength with those who have violated the obligations of national good-fellowship.

We have had placed in our hands a pamphlet of the New York Submarine Engineer Company, and a special order of Major-General BURNSIDE, acknowledging the services of Professor MAILLEFER, the Engineer, and Captain LEVI HAYDEN, the Superintendent of that Company, for their services in raising and clearing away the obstructions in the harbors and rivers of North Carolina. In land sieges the work of the defenders in obtaining cover is efficiently counteracted by the work of the assailants in approaching, and with one invariable result. We do not think that any great naval success can be anticipated at Charleston, until the Navy show themselves as willing as General GILLMORE has been to use the newest developments of science and mechanical art, and until, as on shore, the well-directed labor of the assailants is brought to bear upon the labor of the defenders. We should like to see those gentlemen who have been so successful in North Carolina trying their ingenuity in Charleston harbor. The result cannot fail to be favorable to the attack; for whereas the defenders have to obstruct and defend every possible channel, we have only to clear one.

THERE seems to be very little doubt that the rebel chiefs are putting forth every effort to send reinforcements to General BRAGG, for the purpose of enabling him to withstand General ROSECRANS' advance, and even, if possible, to assume the offensive. All the evidence goes to show that the veteran army of LEE, in Virginia, has been greatly depleted for the purpose of strengthening the rebel army in the West. In order to form a junction with BRAGG's force in Georgia, troops will have to be sent by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, making a great detour by way of Charleston. Considering the dilapidated condition of the

fixed and rolling stock of the southern villages, this will be rather a slow business; but as it will be very difficult for General ROSECRANS to make any immediate advance from Chattanooga (at least with any other than a cavalry force), they can undoubtedly in the meanwhile concentrate a large force at Atlanta. Of course, in doing this they run the risk of sacrificing Virginia, and even Richmond. But they may consider a small force assuming a purely defensive attitude, and retiring, if hard pressed, behind the works of the rebel capital, adequate to delay the progress of the Union Army long enough to enable BRAGG to strike a blow in the West.

As General ROSECRANS is for the present dependent on a line enormously extended for his supplies, his position is undoubtedly a somewhat hazardous one. The advance of the cavalry force of the Potomac Army to Culpepper, shows that General MEADE is fully awake to take advantage of any opening LEE may afford him. The day has gone by when the rebels can perform with impunity those feats of concentration of which they last year gave so many brilliant examples. Any great depletion of LEE's force should lose the rebels Richmond.

WE surrender several columns of our present issue to the publication of General ROSECRANS' official report of his operations in Middle Tennessee, commencing with the advance from Murfreesboro, and culminating in the capture of Tullahoma. The subsequent movements of the Army of the Cumberland, up to the capture of Chattanooga, form, in reality, part of the same campaign; and, viewed as a whole, the history of the war does not afford a more magnificent series of operations, whether as regards the supreme importance of the results achieved, the vastness of the theatre of war, or the simple brilliancy of General ROSECRANS' style of work. The results of this noble campaign have been to extend the line of occupation of the Union arms by a depth of two hundred miles, to clear the rebels from the entire State of Tennessee, to seize possession of the Great Central Mountain System that runs into the heart of the Confederacy, and to rout and demoralize the army of BRAGG. The means by which General ROSECRANS has brought about these results have been by three flank movements—first, on the rebel position at Shelbyville, secondly, the rebel position at Tullahoma, and, lastly, the rebel position at Chattanooga. General ROSECRANS' report is written with admirable clearness and simplicity, and forms of itself a very valuable and important chapter of military history.

WE observe that General ROSECRANS, in his official report, speaking of Colonel WILDER, says:—"He ought to be made a Brigadier-General." If ever there was a well-merited recommendation, this is, undoubtedly, of that character. Colonel WILDER's services in command of his brigade of mounted infantry, have, perhaps, been greater than those of any other commander of a small detached body. His records are really legion; he has destroyed millions of rebel public property, and he has never met the enemy's cavalry but to whip them. Colonel WILDER's mode of keeping his command supplied with horses is his own, and realizes CÆSAR's maxim, that "war should support war." Whenever his men need a remount, instead of sending them to the cavalry dépôt, he makes a raid on the enemy, and he never returns without from five hundred to a thousand horses. He forages, also, entirely on the enemy. His fight with a rebel force five times his own number, at Hoover's Gap, during General ROSECRANS' advance from Murfreesboro, is one of the most brilliant exploits of the war; and, it will be remembered, that he reached and bombarded Chattanooga a week before the arrival of the rest of the army. We repeat, there never was a man who more richly merited the star.

A SOUTHERN sympathizer, in a letter to the *London Practical Mechanics' Journal*, lays claim to the shells with polyhedral cores (lately introduced to the British authorities by Mr. EDWIN EASTBROOK, of New Jersey, U. S.), as the invention of an artillery officer of the Confederate States, and now employed universally in that service. In support of this claim publication is given to a "Memorandum in regard to shells with polyhedral cavities," issued from the Confederate States Central Laboratory (Ordnance) on the 21st of January, 1863, by Colonel GORGES, Chief of the rebel Ordnance Department. The "Southern Sympathizer" declares

that this "Artful Yankee," as he calls Mr. EASTBROOK, is indebted for the hint he obtained to fragments picked up in the field of battle, after having been fired from Southern guns.

NEGOTIATIONS are, we understand, in progress between General MEREDITH and Commissioner OULD, Commissioners from the United States and so-called "Confederate States" respectively, looking to a general exchange of prisoners; but no decisive result has yet been attained. The release of the agents of the Sanitary Commission, which has just taken place, is an exceptional case. The Government has always been ready and desirous to carry out in good faith the terms of the cartel heretofore agreed upon; but the rebels have declined to do so. It is learned, upon inquiry of the officials having the exchange of prisoners in charge, that no new terms or conditions have been made by our Government, and no arrangements have yet been made by which the parole and exchange of prisoners, other than enlisted men, will be resumed.

WE understand that General HALLECK has, during the present week, secured the appointment of twenty-two young soldiers from our armies now in the field to cadetships, at West Point. This is, assuredly, a most excellent measure. Our armies are replete with the germs of a high order of military talent, which only require the nourishing influence of our great military school to develop to maturity. The practical experience which our young soldiers have had of actual war in the field, will be of incalculable advantage to them in the theoretical studies on which they will enter.

REBEL dispatches announce that ROSECRANS' advance has reached Dalton, Georgia. This is a town in Whitefield county, on the Western and Atlanta Railroad, and the northern terminus of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, leading to Knoxville by way of Chattanooga, and forming part of the direct route between the Eastern and Southwestern States. A Federal detachment is also reported to have occupied Lafayette, a town of some importance, lying southwest of Dalton.

ON Wednesday, Major-General DIX and Staff, accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN and Mrs. BANKS, the wife of Major-General BANKS, and Baron D'OSTENSACKEN, the Consul-General of Russia at this port, visited the Russian frigate *Oslaba*, now lying in New York harbor. The distinguished guests were most courteously entertained, and upon their departure a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Major-General DIX was fired from the frigate.

THE *Richmond Whig* urges the concentration of the rebel forces. "When too weak to fight," the *Whig* says, "we can retreat, and by having all our forces in two grand corps, our skillful generals can so manoeuvre them as to thwart a foe vastly superior. The day of defeat will have passed away when our veteran armies are hurled in solid masses against the foe."

THE Court of Inquiry engaged in investigating the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburgh, has completed its work, and adjourned *sine die*. The members of this Court were Brigadier-Generals W. F. BARRY, J. J. ABERCROMBIE, and G. A. DE RUSSY, U. S. Volunteers. Captain R. N. SCOTT, 4th U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

THE following named officers of the Regular Army have been retired:—Lieutenant-Colonel WM. CHAPMAN, Major THOMAS HENDRICKSON, Captain DAVID L. WOOD, 18th Infantry; Captain THOMAS W. WALKER, 3d Infantry; First Lieutenant EDWIN P. BIGELOW, 1st Cavalry.

THE *Richmond* press pretend to be desirous that the reported offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Russia should be consummated, and assume that it would at once settle the policy of the Western European Powers in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

THE Charleston papers say that 7,551 shots have been fired at Fort Sumter. It has been struck 5,634 times. Of these shots, 3,595 struck the outer walls, and 2,139 struck inside.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE improvement in ordnance, patented in England, by Messrs. WHITWORTH and HALSE, and with which many trials have been recently made, refers to the manner of constructing the gun, and consists in casting an ingot with a hole through it, and afterwards hammering it between an angular-shaped anvil-block and a hammer head of a similar shape. A mandril of a taper form is inserted through the hole cast in the ingot, and the operation of hammering or forging proceeds until the mandril becomes too hot, from contact with the heated metal. A cold one is then inserted, and the forging is continued until the ingot is brought to the desired size and shape, after which it is annealed. For heavy guns the inventors make the inner tube from a tubular ingot, and strengthen it with cylinders made of homogeneous metal, in the manner above stated, put on by hydraulic pressure or other suitable means, in one or more series, as required. For closing the breech of these built-up guns, a breech is employed on which screws of two or more different diameters are cut. The screw of the smallest diameter takes into an interior screw in the breech end of the inner tube, and the screws of the larger diameters take, at the same time, into interior screws made in the second, or second and other series of hoops. The bore is afterwards finished and rifled. The trunnions form a portion of the outer hoop. By this construction, it is claimed that the free and sudden expansion of the gun laterally is permitted—the inner tube and its strengthening hoops being each made to take their own proper share of the end pressure arising from the explosion.

THE *London Lancet*, in an article on "Vice and Disease in the Army," calls attention to the fact that more than one-half of all the sick sent to the British military hospitals are admitted in consequence of venereal complaints. It compares the condition of the troops in Brussels, where sanitary precautions are taken with reference to these diseases, with that of the British Foot Guards. Among the Brussels troops only 10 men in 100 suffered, and these in the mildest forms; while of the severe form only one case occurred in fifty-six, or less than two per cent. The constitutional forms of the disease are almost unknown. In the Guards every fourth man suffers from the severe form, instead of every fifty-sixth; and of these one in every eight comes into hospital for the severer constitutional symptoms. The *Lancet*, in view of these facts, urges the necessity of periodical inspections; of carefully enjoining sanitary precautions with respect to the soldiers, and especially the women who follow camps and infest garrisons. It also advises the establishment at every large dépôt, and in connection with garrisons and camps, of Lock Hospitals, with beds for in-patients. "There is good reason," the *Lancet* says, "to know that these unhappy women would gladly avail themselves of this refuge; and to us it would seem that even the stern homilists, who would almost refuse to employ in behalf of these wretched persons the means which Providence has placed in our hands for assuaging physical pain, and arresting the ravages of a torturing disease, may take some pleasure in remembering that under no other circumstances can such happy occasions be found for reaching by kind words and Bible truths the moral sense of these unfortunate women; that in every instance the addition of an asylum to a Lock Hospital has been a means of rescue for many that had else been utterly lost."

A COMMITTEE, consisting of several prominent officers of the British Army, has been formed with the view of simplifying and improving the equipment of the soldier. The changes proposed include the adoption of a loose and comfortable serge patrol jacket, to be worn in summer in lieu of the shell jacket, for ordinary field-days and other duties, a warm and substantial Jersey being added to it in winter, with the view of making it a more comfortable dress than the present tight-fitting jacket. It is also proposed to remove the anomaly of having blue summer and gray winter trousers, by the introduction of blue-cloth trousers. A new cap is also under consideration. Several patterns are proposed. One idea is to give the soldier the Glen-garry cap, and to add to it a handsome badge, giving not only the regimental number, but also the insignia of the corps. Another cap proposed is somewhat similar to the French kepi. An improvement of the tunic, giving it a larger and more comfortable sleeve, is contemplated. A new knapsack is under consideration, fitted up with iron supports underneath, which, while they keep the knapsack in its place on the soldier's back, prevent the straps from cutting him under the arms. A mess kettle of light construction, adapted to cook for six men, made to be carried on the back of the soldier's pack, is under consideration. A new great coat, which shall be lighter than the old one, and more impervious to water, vexes the ingenuity of the Committee.

A NEW naval broadside rifled gun, of seven inches bore, which will weigh somewhat under seven tons, is now fast approaching completion in England. The gun has been specifically constructed to meet the views of Admiral FREDERICK, the gunnery Lord of the Admiralty. It is a muzzle-loader, and differs in many essential particulars from the Armstrong. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"There are four guns of 'seven and a half' tons, which are likewise fast progressing. Three of these weapons are to be muzzle-loaders, lined with thick solid-ended steel tubes; and 'the fourth, Mr. RICHARDS' gun, is to be a breech-

loader, and lined with (necessarily) an open steel tube, which is of great length. In another part of the gun factories there are several shells of great length and weight being made for Mr. LYNALL THOMAS's gun, now at Shoeburyness. These shells and also all the projectiles previously made, which were brought back from Shoeburyness for the purpose, are being coated upon the bearings with a zinc mixture—it being thought that the previous firing had indented or rubbed the projections upon the bore of the gun; but Mr. THOMAS hopes by this change to surpass all other competitors in producing 'the best rifled weapon.'"

A CONSIDERABLE number of segment and common shells for the Armstrong 600-pounder gun are being prepared in the Royal Arsenal. The common shell is to contain the very large bursting-charge of 47 lbs. of powder, and is intended to be propelled by nearly 100 lbs. of powder, if the gun be found capable of withstanding so large a charge. These shells are filled according to a plan introduced by Captain PALLISER, which consists of dividing a number of small brass buttons into under-cut holes drilled upon the surface of the projectile. These buttons become firmly fixed, and form the bearings which take the rifle grooves and give the rotatory motion to the projectile. They are placed in ten rows (corresponding to the ten grooves in the gun), of four in each row, and after being driven firmly in, so that the brass fills the holes, are turned and accurately planed to fit the grooves of the gun. The difficulty with these buttons is that they are likely to prove too delicate for actual warfare. It is said that the 600-pounder shell, taken to Shoeburyness to be fitted in the gun, had to be packed in wadding and carried as carefully as glass. Captain PALLISER's system of tubing is to be tested with two cast-iron guns, which have been granted him for the purpose. The plan, it will be remembered, is to strengthen the guns by the insertion of a wrought-iron or steel tube in the bore after it has been reamed, so as to substitute the strength of a superior metal for that of the cast-iron of the interior. One of these guns will be strengthened by the insertion of a coil tube, and the other by means of a tube of mild steel.

THE *Aurora*, a new iron vessel of the British Navy, recently made her trial trip, which proved every way successful. Her speed, at starting, without the help of canvas, was over fourteen knots, and, subsequently, she ran twenty nautical miles in one hour and seventeen minutes. At this time her engines averaged one hundred and twenty revolutions, with twenty-seven pounds of steam, and a vacuum of twenty-five inches. She afterwards ran twenty miles in one hour and seven minutes, her engines averaging 127 revolutions. The *Aurora* is an iron vessel, 165 feet in length, with a beam of 23 feet, a depth of 13 feet 6 inches, an area of midship section of 150 square feet, and a displacement of 400 tons. Her engines have a collective nominal power of 120-horse, and drive two three-bladed screws, each independently of the other, five feet in diameter, and with a pitch of 14 feet 6 inches. The cylinders have a diameter of 26 inches, and a 21-inch stroke. She carries two short masts, rigged for fore and aft canvas, and altogether, although "light as a bladder" on the water, has the appearance of a thorough steam "clipper." Her draft of water at starting was 7 feet 3 inches aft, and 5 feet forward. Her trial trip was regarded with interest, inasmuch as she is the fourth vessel made upon the twin-screw principle, advocated by Commander SYMONDS, of the Royal Navy, and first introduced into the English Navy by Messrs. J. and W. DUDGEON, shipbuilders and engineers, of Limehouse, who, in November last, tried their first vessel fitted in this way. Each screw is worked by independent engine power, enabling the vessel to manœuvre rapidly in any circumscribed space. The double screw was adopted by the Admiralty some years since, in the construction of the iron-case floating batteries, but they were driven in those vessels by collective, not independent engine power; consequently the adoption of the principle in their case only enabled the Admiralty to construct vessels that float at a moderately light draught of water, and carry an immense (for their tonnage) weight of armor and armament, in addition to the weight of their engines, but it gave the vessels no increased powers of turning or manœuvring rapidly under steam in a confined space.

CHOLERA has broken out at several of the British military stations in India, and every person attacked is dying of the disease, which appears in the most violent form. The *Calcutta Englishman* says it hopes that the stations "are not about to come under one of those fatal swoops of cholera which of late years 'have visited them with such lamentable results; but facts in that direction certainly justify us in taking a 'serious, if not a gloomy view of the prospect.'"

MORE recent and particular accounts from Japan, indicate that the executive branch of that queerly-organized Government is not directly to blame for the attack upon the British and American ships. It would seem that the TYCOON is awake to the importance of regular foreign relations; but that the "spiritual EMPEROR," who is a kind of Pope over him, takes a different and bigoted view, and that the great princes rather side with the latter. It is even stated, that these, together, have the poor TYCOON "in chancery," as the pugilists say, and that all his decisions are made under fear and in duress; and that they hold him, in real Japanese style, as a hostage for his

own good behavior, with *hari-kari* directly before him, if he fails to banish the hated foreigners. It was one of these independent princes—the very one whose retainers murdered RICHARDSON—who fired upon the English and American ships, from a few private batteries of his own, kept for the gratification of his personal, princely quarrelsomeness. But if the princes are powerful enough to make the TYCOON sanction murder and outrage, it does not seem clear that his own pacific disposition will make much difference.

A NEW process of coating armor-plates of vessels with copper—known as the "WALENN" process—has been successfully tried at the Portsmouth dockyard. One of the *Royal Alfred's* armor-plates, measuring 15 feet in length, 3 feet 6 inches in width, and 4½ inches in thickness, was thus covered. The thickness of the coating was fully the sixty-fourth of an inch, and it was deposited with a beautifully even and bright surface, notwithstanding that a plate had been selected by the dockyard officials, which was undercut and honey-combed on its outer surface in a most peculiar manner. "The severe trial to which Mr. WALENN's process has been subjected in electrotyping such a mass, and the very perfect manner in which the plate has been 'coated,' says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, 'is the best positive proof of the efficiency and value of the principle, and we trust in future to have no such errors committed as bolting wrought-iron armor-plates on ships' sides, below the water line, with 'zinc'd bolt fastenings.'"

THE British military papers acknowledge that their *Warrior* and *Black Prince* are, and their *Minotaur* and *Northumberland* will be, from their great draught of water and the great space they require to turn in, perfectly useless to attack such fortresses as Cronstadt, New York, or even Cherbourg. They therefore look with great interest upon the introduction of the "twin" screw principle, with the independent engines, as enabling the vessel to work advantageously in a narrow space, whether engaged with an enemy afloat or with a shore battery.

ALADENISE, the only soldier on full pay who joined Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON in his attempt at Boulogne in 1840, recently died in a *maison de santé*. His conduct in deserting his colors was redeemed by the manner in which he endeavored to stay bloodshed, and saved the life of his captain from a pistol-shot aimed at him by the Prince. The ball intended for Captain COL PUYGELLIER, turned aside by ALADENISE, went down the throat of an unfortunate grenadier who was standing quietly by, much astonished at the altercation going on between his commander and the invaders.

THE Paris papers announce the death of General RULLIERE, at the age of seventy-six. The deceased General entered the army in 1807, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In 1837, he was made General of division. He was also created a Peer of France, and was Minister of War when LOUIS NAPOLEON was President of the Republic.

ADMIRAL HALSTED ON SHIP ARTILLERY.—A long letter, bearing the signature of Rear-Admiral HALSTED, of the British Navy, appears in the *London Daily News* of the 27th, on the report of the Select Committee of Ordnance, and especially that portion of it which referred to the artillery of the navy. Admiral HALSTED writes:—

But the special purport of this letter is publicly to plead, and to claim, as openly as I can before the country, on behalf of my profession, for that complete "reconstruction" of the rifled guns for the navy which is now trying to make really effective those of the sister service. For the present utter neglect in furnishing to any of our ships artillery fit for the purpose of the day seems ominous, if not fatuous. It is evidently the duty of no one. It is a phase in our navy's history never seen before; never before were its ships, for consecutive years, left destitute of guns able to deal as heavy blows as those they might receive from any foe. Yet not a hand's stroke of practical work for us is traceable at Woolwich or anywhere else, unless, indeed, the one or two monster curiosities called naval, now building at the former place, be pointed to in derisive reply. Toward such object not a practical experiment is anywhere to be heard of; the more noisy smoke at Newhaven only telling of the further destruction by the 110-pounder of its new oil-toughened breeches, or the dangerously premature bursting of its shells. In short, the armament of our broadsides with rifled cannon, as the acknowledged means of meeting the demands of modern naval warfare, has made as yet in England no step of progress whatever, unless it be negative; the futile weapon so pretentiously offered us for the purpose having shrunk before the first requirements of peace practice, insisting for its own safety's sake, and certainly for ours too, that its charge should be reduced from 14lb. to 12lb., and necessarily carrying away with it, far from all chance of naval usefulness as it is, its two still more effete 70-pounder and 40-pounder sisters.

The Royal Personage who professionally graces the head of our army, is quoted in the Committee's report as stating his opinion that our field-gun system "surpasses in completeness any other," and yet the process now necessary to make it still more reliable must doubtless have his approval, if it have not been undertaken at his demand. But as regards the rifle guns adjudged to us, His Grace who administers the navy is quoted in the report in a sense as unmistakably contrary; he emphatically says: "Our old 68-pounder 'is a more powerful gun than the 110-pounder Armstrongs 'gun.' Yet not a traceable effect, however weak, can the senses anywhere detect of any attempt at a remedy in progress for this 'chief defect complained of' in the equipment of our naval forces, though the report further shows

the urgency used on the Admiralty in 1859 for heavier calibres of rifled ordnance wherewith to meet demands prominent even then; and it shows how fully the Admiralty knew that the inability of the 110-pounder to meet those demands was proved as far back as September, 1861, in the trial of Captain COLES' cupola. Is it, then, that we are in a state of natural self-paralysis arising from exhaustion, and that exertions to render the broadsides of our iron-clads impenetrable to the shot of an enemy have ceased from recollection that his respect for them will be measured exactly by their power to pierce his own? Or is not our utter destitution to this day of a single iron-plate gun for any ship of our fleet the evidence of mere and sheer neglect? Or, rather than either of these, is it not an evidence that naval interests and urgencies are represented by so faint a voice at the head military department, and its advising boards, on which in all such matters the navy have been made so pitifully to depend, that that voice, if indeed heard at all, is comparatively unheeded by those who naturally are but too absorbed in completing the organizations for their own service to give much care to the state of ours, about which they quite naturally and necessarily know so far less.

IRON SHIPS FORTY YEARS AGO.

THE following extract from the London *Mechanics' Magazine* of Saturday, June 5, 1824, shows how completely the idea of what are considered modern discoveries was anticipated by scientific writers forty years ago. It would seem as if forty years represented the necessary time between the conception and the execution of an idea:—

Since the discovery by Mr. PERKINS of so vast a destructive power as his steam artillery, it becomes of more importance than ever that nations should learn to make their ships as shot and shell proof as possible. On this subject there is, in FERUSSE'S *Bulletin des Sciences Technologiques*, a memorial by M. DE MONTGERY, a captain in the French navy, which is well worth attention, and from which chiefly we shall extract the materials of the present notice.

The author's object is to recommend the universal adoption of iron instead of wood in the structure of ships. A multiplicity of objects formerly composed of wood are now formed of iron—bridges, arches, aqueducts, public highways and other objects not so colossal, but very important in their application to maritime affairs, such as wrought-iron tanks and hollow cylinders for masts and yards, and chains in lieu of hempen cables and cordage. But why up to this time have there been so few vessels constructed entirely of iron? Will not mankind at some future period wonder how enlightened nations could have thought of building objects so stupendous and so expensive with so fragile and perishable a substance as wood, while they possessed a material to substitute for it so solid and durable as iron? The ordinary term of duration of wooden ships is twenty years, and during that period they must be hove down and thoroughly repaired three or four times. To the duration of an iron ship, on the contrary, it would be difficult to assign any period. Vessels of this description have no need of caulking or copper-bottoming. Little subject to leaks, there is less fear of their running ashore; and still less are they subject to the casualty of fire. The first cost of them might be greater (that we doubt), but from their far greater durability, and standing in so little need of repairs, the saving in the end would be immense. It deserves further to be considered that large timber is becoming every day more and more scarce, while from the increased dimensions of new ships more wood is required in ship-building; of iron, on the contrary, the stores are inexhaustible. It may be said that the adoption of iron would serve to uncraft or disqualify a numerous body of men (the shipwrights), and throw them for a time out of employment. A temporary inconvenience of a few ought not, however, to be opposed to a great general good, considering, moreover, how much the country at large would gain by the increased activity which this new demand for iron would give to our mines, commerce, and agriculture.

M. MONTGERY contends that while we have vessels of war constructed of wood, they should at least be plated with iron, and it will be seen from the following passage that he had distinctly anticipated such an application of projectile force as that discovered by Mr. PERKINS:—

For more than 350 years it has been in agitation to throw shells from mortars horizontally, instead of elevating them according to the general practice. The adoption of howitzers in the field of battle, independently of the great number of special experiments, has at length proved beyond doubt the importance of this mode of firing, which it has also been proposed to adopt on board of ships and on marine batteries.

Long before any one had thought of substituting metal for wood in the construction of large vessels, plates of iron or brass had been used for covering ships-of-war and battering-rams. The celebrated galley built by ARCHYTAS and ARCHIMEDES for HIERO, tyrant of Syracuse, was cased in this way. PHILLO, of Byzantium, afterwards proposed using battering machines made entirely of metal; but Father MERSENNE appears to have been the first who thought of adopting them for ships.

M. MONTGERY says that to render the sides of a vessel shot and shell proof, they should have a plating of iron about six inches thick—that is, a series of sheets of iron, with blocks of cast-iron between. He conceives that the blocks would only be necessary in the parts exposed to the fire of the enemy, and that there would be no occasion for them toward the keel of the vessel.

WESTERN IRON-CLADS.—The Navy Department recently ordered an official inspection of the Western iron-clad fleet in course of construction. They report four peculiar large iron flat-bottomed river gunboats, well advancing towards completion—one launched, and two others nearly ready to be floated at Carondelet, near St. Louis. They are of the following general dimensions:—Extreme length, 220 feet; breadth, 58 feet; depth of hold, 8½ feet, and will draw six feet of water; square sterns and blunt bows; plated with armor plates three inches thick. One is to be ready for service in sixty days, and the others in two, three, and four months. At the city of St. Louis they found one wooden

gunboat, with an ERICSSON turret just completed, ready for trial. She is 180 feet long, 50 feet wide, and draws five feet water; has six boilers, four engines, and four propellers. The turret is twenty feet inside diameter, and six inches thick, and the armor plates are three inches thick. On the levee three blocks below, Messrs. McCORD & BEXTER are erecting buildings to construct two of ERICSSON'S light-drawing vessels. They are the same as those building East. At Cincinnati, Ohio, there are three different sets of contractors employed in constructing iron-clads. The Niles Works have two large vessels, the *Catawba* and *Oneota*. The former is well advanced, and may be completed next spring; but the latter has only the keel laid and a few frames up. These vessels will cost about half a million dollars each, and are intended for sea service. Their extreme length is 225 feet, 46 feet beam, and they draw 12 feet of water. They have low-pressure engines and boilers, surface condensers, and one propeller of 14 feet diameter and 20 feet pitch. They are beautiful models, and are expected to have high speed. Half a mile above the Niles Works, on the Ohio, another one of the same class (the *Tippecanoe*) is being built by MILES GREENWOOD. Still further up the Ohio a mile, is another iron boatyard, where two of ERICSSON'S light-draught monitors are under process of construction by Messrs. SWIFT & CO. These vessels have only the keels laid and a few frames up, and they are to be the same as those building East. At Pittsburgh, SNOWDON & MASON are building one (the *Manayunk*) the same as the *Catawba*, and one of the light draughts. The former is well advanced—has the hull all plated, bulkheads and beams in place; but the small vessel has but little done to her. The machinery for both of them is being made at Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, 60 miles above Pittsburgh. It is not expected that either of these vessels can be completed and delivered at Cairo according to contract before next summer.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD TECUMSEH.

THE iron-clad steamer *Tecumseh* was launched at the yard of the Messrs. SECOR & CO., precisely at 8 A. M., on Saturday the 12th inst., amid the cheers of thousands of people who had assembled to witness it. The launch was in every way successful, and all connected with her construction expressed themselves as gratified with the manner in which she betook herself to the element upon which she has yet to make her name signify something more than an ally of our enemies in the last war with England.

Among the Naval officers present we observed Admiral GREGORY, the general superintendent, and Chief Engineer STIMERS, the general inspector of iron-clad steamers, also Commanders CRAVEN and GUEST, Lieut.-Commander MILLER; Chief Engineers LAWTON, FARON and MOORE; Second Assistant Engineers HALL and ALLEN.

After the launch an elegant and substantial lunch, with an abundance of champagne, was spread out by the Messrs. SECOR, when the usual toasts were drunk and congratulatory speeches made.

The *Tecumseh* belongs to what may be termed the third edition of the monitors.

At first, there was the *Monitor* herself, built as an experiment; many of the essential qualities of a naval vessel being sacrificed to rapidity and economy of construction. Her fight with the *Merrimac*, dating only five months later than the decision at Washington that she should be built, and her cost being only about half the cost of vessels now building to carry the same armament.

Upon the establishment of the fact that guns within an impregnable, revolving turret, placed upon a low, shot-proof hull, were superior to the same guns placed in any other known position, the Navy Department commenced the construction of ten vessels upon the new system, making such changes from the original exponent of it as were called for by the ordinary rules of naval construction, to ensure strength and durability of the ordinary hull, and by the defects which have been shown in detail matters respecting both sea and fighting qualities in the *Monitor*.

The first of these completed was the *Passaic*, and the whole ten are known in the Navy Department as the "*Passaic* class." They are all in commission except the *Catawba*, which was built for the California coast, and is now on its way to San Francisco as freight in the hold of a sailing ship, to be erected and united together there. Eight of these are now off Charleston, S. C., where they have proven themselves of remarkable endurance. The great length of the contest in which they are now engaged, together with the warmth of the climate, is giving them a severer test in every respect than that to which any class of vessels has ever before been subjected. This is especially fortunate for us as a naval power, because we are now building a large number of these valuable vessels, and every defect developed before Charleston is immediately removed in the new vessels.

As these vessels were approaching completion about a year ago, nine more were commenced, as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Where Building.
Canonicus.....	1,034.....	South Boston.
Catawba.....	1,034.....	Cincinnati.
Manhattan.....	1,034.....	Jersey City.
Mahopac.....	1,034.....	Jersey City.
Manayunk.....	1,034.....	Pittsburgh.
Oneota.....	1,034.....	Cincinnati.
Saugus.....	1,034.....	Wilmington, Del.
Tippecanoe.....	1,034.....	Cincinnati.
Tecumseh.....	1,200.....	Jersey City.

These are known as the "*Tippecanoe* class." They are of the same general character as the "*Passaic* class," but several improvements have been introduced, which may be described as follows:

The models have been made with finer lines and the steam power has been trebled, the result of which will be a greatly increased speed. The breadth is the same, but the depth has been increased eighteen inches, and the length thirty feet.

The deck planks of seven inches thickness are of oak, instead of pine, giving greater support in the deck plating when struck by heavy shot. This again is increased from one inch to one and a-half inches in thickness.

The side armor is increased in strength by having all the timber backing of oak, instead of being partially of pine, as in the "*Passaic* class," and by the insertion of what are

termed "armor stringers," formed of forged bars four inches thick, under the iron plating of five inches thickness. These make the side armor, in effect, nine inches thick, backed by thirty-five inches of oak. The plates of the turrets and pilot-houses are fastened with a system of rivets, in lieu of bolts, which have been found liable to break in the "*Passaic* class."

The pilot-houses and impregnable smoke-pipes are increased in thickness. The leaves of the turrets are protected from being jarred with heavy shot or boarders by a heavy band of solid iron five inches thick. The fresh air which is thrown into these quarters for ventilation is multiplied by several times. This is one of the most important improvements which has been made. From the closeness of the air in the "*Passaic* class," when the decks are cleared for sea or battle, many of the officers have expressed the belief that it would be impossible to ventilate ships by artificial means. But manifestly all that is required is that the fresh air shall be thrown into the quarters in sufficient quantity with a free egress for the foul air. The fact that this is effected by steam-power instead of natural currents, can make no possible difference in the quality of the air breathed.

There are other improvements in these over the former class, which it will, perhaps, be more appropriate to describe when they come to be tried and their value determined.

In addition to the foregoing list, there are twenty vessels of light draft with one turret each, and two ocean steamers, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, the former with one, and the latter with two turrets. All these are built upon general plans furnished the Government by Captain ERICSSON, the inventor of the system. For the "*Passaic* class," and for the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, Captain ERICSSON furnished the detail working drawings. Those for the others are made in the office of the General-Inspector—Chief Engineer STIMERS—in this city, from whence they are issued to the builders.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

THE following is a list of the General officers in the Regular Army in the order of their rank, as settled by authority:—

MAJOR-GENERALS.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, born in Pennsylvania, appointed from Ohio, May 14, 1861.

JOHN C. FREMONT, born in South Carolina, appointed from California, May 14, 1861.

HENRY W. HALLECK, born in New York, appointed from California, August 19, 1861.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, born in Ohio, appointed from Illinois, July 4, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, February 16, 1862.

One vacancy.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

IRWIN McDOWELL, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, May 14, 1861. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, March 14, 1862.

ROBERT ANDERSON, born in Kentucky, appointed from Kentucky, May 15, 1861.

W. S. ROSECRANS, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, May 15, 1861. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, March 21, 1862.

PHILIP ST. G. COOKE, born in Virginia, appointed from Virginia, November 12, 1861.

JOHN POPE, born in Kentucky, appointed from Illinois, July 14, 1862. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, March 21, 1862.

JOSEPH HOOKER, born in Massachusetts, appointed from California, September 20, 1862. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, May 5, 1862.

GEORGE G. MEADE, born in Spain, appointed from Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

W. T. SHERMAN, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, July 4, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, May 1, 1862.

JAMES B. McPHERSON, born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio, August 1, 1863. Appointed Major-General of Volunteers, October 3, 1862.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the business of settling army paymasters' accounts may be inferred from the fact that over one hundred and fifty clerks are employed upon them at the office of the Second Auditor; yet, with all this force, there is a year and a half's accumulation of accounts and claims in that office.

WORK has been commenced on the extension of the machine shop at the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal. The addition is to be one hundred and eighty feet long, extending west to the wall of the canal. The wood shop is to be lengthened sixty feet, and the front portion raised to the height of the main building.

THE Secretary of War has directed that, except in special cases, no prisoners of war shall be enlisted in our army. Whenever a prisoner desires to enlist, a statement comprising a brief history of his connection with the Rebel army, must be forwarded to Department Headquarters. No such enlistments are to be made without the special sanction of the Department Commander, or the Secretary of War.

THE iron-clad *Chillicothe*, which was severely damaged in the Yazoo Pass expedition, is almost ready for service again. The old turret has been entirely removed, and a new one, more nearly impenetrable, built in its place. Two 11-inch guns occupy the inside, where there is an abundance of space to work them. The outside of the turret is plated with iron three inches thick, and the port-holes are covered with doors of the same material, six inches thick. When the guns are ready to be discharged, these are spread apart, by means of levers worked from the inside.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the *Mobile Tribune* Fort Wagner was on the eve of capture, near the close of the assault on the 25th ult. General Hagood expected a renewal of the attack, after the exchange of prisoners, and such was his alarm, that he requested that all necessary arrangements should be made for the transfer of the troops from the garrison, in case it became necessary to abandon the battery. The condition of affairs was reported to Gen Beauregard, who, after full deliberation, instructed the commanding officer not to abandon the works under any circumstances but to hold them at all hazards.

Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Geo. B. Todd, from the *Yankee*
and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.
Wm. W. Hartley and Montgomery West, Acting-Third Assistant-Engineers.
E. E. Edmonds, Acting-Assistant-Engineer.
David Agnew, First-Assistant-Engineer.
S. Barker, Acting-Assistant-Surgeon.

DISMISSED.
Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer Jefferson Bell.

CONFIRMED.
The appointment of the following as Acting-Master's-Mates: John S. Newbegin, Victor W. Jones, T. H. P. Gross, Rodger Farrett, G. W. Eldridge, Isaac P. Sampson and F. P. Atkinson.

ON LEAVE.
Acting-Master George W. Browne.
Acting-Ensign James W. Holmes,

RESIGNED.
Acting-Master's Mate John P. Arnett.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CAPTURE OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief:

I have telegraphed you our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some three locomotives and twenty odd cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person, to reinforce Gen. Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. De Courcy being on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The Rebel garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 p. m. to-day, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 14.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

In relieving from further duty with this command a large portion of the troops sent here from the Army of the Potomac, the commanding General desires to express his gratification that the exemplary conduct of these troops has added another—less brilliant, perhaps, but not less enduring—to the many laurels already won by them on the field, and under the fire of the enemy, and to say that he is authorized from many sources to convey to them the assurance that their sojourn in this city, in more than usually intimate contact with their fellow-citizens, has excited for them a personal interest above that ordinarily attached to any army; and that this interest will not pass away with the occasion that gave rise to it, but will follow them wherever they go, and to whatever field they may be called, with the warmest wishes for their success and welfare.

The commanding general desires to add to this, the expression of his thanks to the State troops, the Metropolitan Police force, and to the local authorities with whom he has been incidentally associated, for the kindness and courtesy shown to the officers and men of his command, and for the spirit of cooperation exhibited in everything that had for its object the advancement of our common wishes and labors.

By order of Brigadier-General CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WROUGHT-IRON GUN CARRIAGES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 11, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 408.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brigadier-General Wm. F. Barry, U. S. Vols., Major Thomas J. Rodman, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Captain James G. Benton, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., will convene, as soon as practicable, at Watertown Arsenal, with liberty to visit Watervliet Arsenal, to devise a plan for wrought-iron carriages for siege and field guns, and to consider whether any change is expedient in the plan of the wooden gun-carriages now in process of construction, or to be hereafter made.

The Board will report fully, and as soon as practicable, on these subjects.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CERTAIN CASES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States has ordained that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and

Whereas, a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and

Whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in cases where, by the authority of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise

amenable to military law, or to the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that the suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect; and all citizens of the United States, to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeons S. A. Holman and Enoch Pearce, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Wood, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific.

Assistant Surgeon Kneeland, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf.
Assistant Surgeons Wm. H. Ely, H. C. Roberts, and C. C. Chaffee, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Notson, U. S. A., to report for examination as to disability.

Surgeon P. A. Quitman, 150th Pennsylvania Vols., is relieved from duty at Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to join his regiment without delay.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Johnson, U. S. Vols., is relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to report in person without delay to Major-General Rosecrans, and by letter to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. Hagan, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Director at Washington; D. C., for duty with battalion D. C. Vols., Col. Z. C. Baker commanding.

Assistant Surgeons H. W. Burritt, Gerhard Saul and Robert Gowan, U. S. Vols., to report in person to Major-General Burnside, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons M. H. Salisbury and J. C. Norton, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Rosecrans, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Wood, U. S. Vols., is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Rosecrans, Department of the Cumberland, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons Jabez Perkins and W. C. Daniels, U. S. Vols., to report in person to Major-General Grant, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon Thomas B. Reed, U. S. Vols., upon the expiration of his sick leave, will report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon Edward Skippen, U. S. Vols., now on duty in the Army of the Potomac, will report without delay to W. S. King, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, to relieve Surgeon Paul B. Goddard, U. S. Vols., in charge of the South street General Hospital, Philadelphia.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Hospital Chaplain J. J. Stewart, U. S. A., is hereby granted leave of absence for twenty days, provided he furnish a satisfactory substitute, free of expense to the Government.

Surgeon Charles H. Crane, U. S. A., having reported for duty at the Surgeon-General's Office, in accordance with special orders 398, Sept. 4, is hereby relieved from duty connected with the prisoners of war.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Watson, 3d Maine Vols., fifteen days.

Assistant Surgeon Levi Jewett, 14th Connecticut Vols., 20 days.

Permission if granted to Assistant Surgeon Reilly, to remain in Washington City, under medical treatment, for 30 days.

Granted to Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick G. H. Bradford, U. S. A., for the purpose of visiting Hilton Head, S. C.

Permission is granted to Assistant Surgeon C. Wagener, U. S. A., to remain in Washington City under medical treatment ten days, during which time he has authority to visit and receive treatment at the Baltimore Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Information has been received at the Surgeon-General's office of the death of Surgeon Bartow Darrack, at Vicksburg.

The board of medical officers convened by special orders No. 356, from the Adjutant-General's Office, to examine all convalescents for admission into the Invalid corps that may be found at the various hospitals in and around Philadelphia, is dissolved.

DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon Horace Babcock, 2d Wisconsin Vols., on account of physical disability and absence without leave, as reported by the rolls of his regiment.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Hill, 30th Missouri Vols., on account of physical disability.

By special orders No. 406, September 10, from the War Department, Assistant Surgeon Gustave Jacobi, 62d New York Vols., is honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Surgeon Charles Mayo, U. S. Vols., has been accepted, to take effect September 8, 1863.

Medical Storekeeper Wm. M. Gilles, U. S. A., September 10, 1863.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Medical Storekeeper Wm. M. Gilles, U. S. A., has been accepted by the President, to date from September 10, 1863.

DISMISSALS.

During the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1863.

Major Antone Von Penchelstein, Captain A. Von Gontard, 4th New York Cavalry; John H. Mease, 12th New York Volunteers; Assistant-Surgeon J. E. Warner, 42d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Second-Lieutenant Samuel P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from August 10, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 10, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain E. O. Burling, Lieutenant John Lowery, and Captain Walter C. Newberry, 81st New York Volunteers, to date August 10, 1863, for absence without property authority, were published officially August 10, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Captains James A. Steele, S. H. Bleakman, Andrew J. Abbey, Miles Warren, First Lieutenant Robert B. Tubbs, and Adjutant Edward Fishpool, 8th Michigan Cavalry, dishonorable dismissal in General Field Orders No. 4, headquarters Army of the Ohio, confirmed by the President, to date August 22, 1863.

Captain Charles E. Lasher, Second-Lieutenant Law. Ritzheimer, 146th New York Volunteers; First-Lieutenants A. W. Richardson and James E. Poole, 1st Virginia Cavalry, to date August 10, 1863, for desertion, having been published officially August 10, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant Eugene Lamb, 71st Pennsylvania Cavalry, for improper conduct, to date September 7, 1863.

First-Lieutenant Joseph H. Wilson, 1st Virginia Cavalry, to date August 10, 1863, for desertion, was published officially August 10, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

First-Lieutenant John Smiley, Purnell Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers (dishonorably), for conduct unbecoming an officer of the United States Army, to date from September 8, 1863.

Lieutenant S. W. Babcock, 95th New York Volunteers (dishonorably), for interfering with, insulting, and attempting to deceive a member of the guard at the time in the execution of his office.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:

Colonel C. Wheelock, 97th New York Volunteers, with pay from the date of dismissal.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Smith, 14th Massachusetts Artillery, with pay from the date he joins his regiment for duty.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Colonel David Campbell, 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, accepted by the President, to date October 13, 1862, the date of dismissal, order for dismissal having been revoked.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The President has set aside the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of First Lieutenant Merrill Hicks, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, who was sentenced on the 8th of April, 1863, to be dismissed the service of the United States for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, absence without leave, and disobedience to orders. Lieutenant Hicks is, however, dismissed from the service of the United States by order of the President, for the offence of absence without leave.

COMPUTATION OF PAY.

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Rules for the computation of time in making payments to employees of the Government having been so construed as in many cases to operate unjustly against the Government, the following have been adopted and will be observed, when applicable, in all payments made after the 1st day of October, 1863:

1. The law providing compensation having ignored unequal durations of months, by allotting the same pay to each: and the Pay Tables having for convenience, subdivided each month's pay into thirty equal parts, thus paying, in twelve months of thirty days each, the full salary provided by law for the entire year, the months should be assumed, in computing pay, as they are by the law, to be of equal length, any other duration than thirty days being ignored.

2. To conform with the foregoing, and in order to save the trouble and delay of four distinct calculations of monthly pay, in hereafter computing the time of service of Government officers and employees, thirty days will be assumed as the length of each and every month in the year.

3. For any full month's service performed by persons employed by the Government at a stipulated monthly rate of compensation, (or yearly salary, if paid in instalments,) payments will be made at such stipulated monthly rate, without regard to the number of days the months paid for may contain.

4. In cases when the service commences on an intermediate day of the month, and thus embraces only a fractional part thereof, thirty days will be assumed to constitute the entire duration of such month, whether the calendar length thereof be 28, 29, 30, or 31 days, and pay will be computed accordingly.

5. When the service terminates at an intermediate day of the month, and hence embraces but a fractional part thereof, the whole number of days during which service was rendered in such fractional part of a month, will be allowed in making payments.

6. For convenience in calculating service embracing two or more months or parts of months, but one fraction will be made. Thus, from the 21st of September to the 25th of November, inclusive, will be calculated—from 21st September to 20th October, inclusive, as one month; from October 21 to November 20, inclusive, another month; and from 21st to 25th November, inclusive, five days—making two months and five days.

7. When two fractions of months occur in any account for service, both together being less than a whole month, as from 21st of August to the 10th of September, the calculation of time will be from August 21 to 30, inclusive, (ignoring the 31st,) ten days, and from the 1st to the 10th September, inclusive, ten days—making the time to be paid for twenty days.

8. When accounts are hereafter rendered for service stated to have been performed from one given date to another, one of the days named will be excluded, unless it is specified that the service rendered was "inclusive" of both.

9. Service commencing in February will be calculated as though that month contained thirty days; thus, from February 21 to end of month inclusive, ten days will be allowed, though the actual time be but eight or nine days.

10. The foregoing rule does not apply to commutation of rations. In computing them the actual number of days are to be ascertained and allowed.

J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following changes and appointments are announced, having been made by the President, in conformity with sections 5 and 8 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

ILLINOIS.

August 19—Benjamin Sammons, Commissioner Tenth District, vice Moulton, resigned.

WISCONSIN.

August 29—L. B. Caswell, Commissioner Second District, vice Greene, resigned.

DELAWARE.

August 31—Dr. Daniel G. Fisher, Surgeon, vice Cahall, resigned.

NEW YORK.

September 5—Dr. Philemon F. Pryor, Surgeon First District, vice Richardson, revoked.

KENTUCKY.

September 5—Dr. John W. Compton, Surgeon Second District, vice Webber, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

September 9—William H. Riley, Provost-Marshal Fourth District, vice Dunham, dismissed.

September 9—Frederick Ellsworth, Commissioner Fourth District, vice Brewster, dismissed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

September 9—Benjamin B. Stone, Provost-Marshal First District.

September 9—William D. Smith, Commissioner First District.

September 9—Dr. R. W. Hazlett, Surgeon First District.

September 9—James Evans, Provost-Marshal Second District.

September 9—Jesse Peter, Commissioner Second District.

September 9—Dr. Samuel D. Kelly, Surgeon Second District.

September 9—Joseph C. Wheeler, Provost-Marshal Third District.

September 9—George C. Bowyer, Commissioner Third District.

September 9—Dr. James Putney, Surgeon Third District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Barr, Jr., has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters, and in securing uniformity in the execution of the Enrollment act. Headquarters at Wheeling.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offenses hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from September 15th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to charges against them:

Failing to report to the Adjutant-General, and to his regiment, as required by Army Regulations, since February 2, 1862.

First-Lieut. William P. Anderson, 5th U. S. Infantry.

Failing to report at Headquarters Provost-Marshal Military District at Washington, D. C., under arrest, as ordered.

Second-Lieut. Michael Lawless, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Failing to report at Headquarters Military District of Washington, under arrest, as ordered.

Second-Lieut. Robert Sweetman, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Absence without proper authority.

Surgeon T. F. Kelly, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps.

Cent. F. C. Tarr, Assistant-Adjutant-General 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps.

First-Lieut. Charles F. Bowers, Acting-Assistant-Quartermaster, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Army Corps.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission, instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from this office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.:

Lieut. Samuel Appleton, A. D. C., to General Abercrombie.

First-Lieut. Samuel P. Crowley, 4th United States Infantry.

Colonel C. L. Dunham, 50th Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. Ralph Van Brunt, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers.

First-Lieut. Aaron Weider, 3d Illinois Cavalry.

Capt. Francis M. Plum, 2d New York Cavalry.

Capt. T. A. Crouch, 6th Maryland Volunteers.

First-Lieut. Charles A. White, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. A. S. Dewey, Quartermaster, Milroy's brigade.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Commodore Reed*, built in New York, has arrived in Washington, to join the Potomac flotilla.

COMMANDER Daniel Ammen has assumed the position of chief of staff to Admiral Dahlgren.

The *Santiago de Cuba*, *Juniata*, and *Ticonderoga* were at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, August 28, all well.

The French man-of-war *Guerriere*, Admiral Reynaud St. Pierre, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 15th.

The French gunboat *Grenade* was off the bar, at Charleston, at last accounts.

The *Harriet Lane* still remains above Redfish Bar, on the Texas coast. The rebels can't get her machinery to work.

The commander of the U. S. steamer *Sunflower* reports the capture of the rebel schooner *General Worth*, on its way from Havana to Mobile, with a general cargo.

The famous rebel vessel *Merrimac* is to be raised, by direction of the Government. She lies in the Elizabeth River, nearly opposite Sewall's Point.

FOURTEEN prisoners of war, captured on the *Oconee* (formerly the *Everglade*) by the gunboat *Madgie*, on the 20th of August, near St. Catharine's Island, were landed at Fortress Monroe on the 12th.

The ship *Snow Squall*, which lately arrived at this port from Penang, reports having been chased by a rebel cruiser off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th of July. Fortunately she escaped.

The *Princess Royal*, of the Gulf Squadron, has lately taken three valuable prizes; two cotton-loaded schooners (407 bales), and a brig with 120 bales, beside several tons of copper.

The dispatch steamer *Bermuda*, of the Gulf Squadron, lately captured two prizes—fine schooners; one had on board 168 bales of cotton, from Arkansas Pass; the other had a valuable cargo of medicines, liquors and cigars.

A letter received by an officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from a friend on board the iron-clad frigate *Roonake*, at Fortress Monroe, states that that vessel will return to New York, to remain as the permanent harbor battery, after a few weeks.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 16th, says:—A few days ago about a dozen of blockade runners, with \$30,000 worth of property, were captured and brought to Point Lookout, the southern point of Maryland.

The Prize Commissioners are engaged in making out their report, and the prize money in their hands will soon be ready for distribution. Most of it accrues to the officers and crews of the Potomac flotilla.

The Russian frigate *Ostiaha*, under the command of Captain Boutakouf, arrived at the port of New York on the 11th, from Cadix, after a passage of 22 days. She was built at Petersburg, and is a magnificently constructed vessel of 3,000 tons burthen.

ACTING Rear-Admiral Bailey, under date of Key West, Sept. 6, states in order to correct an erroneous impression, that not a single instance of yellow fever, or of anything approaching it, has made its appearance either in the town or harbor during the entire season, and the health of the place in every respect is remarkably good.

The steamer *Pembroke*, which was fired upon by the Japanese, is the little iron steamer of that name that formerly ran between Boston and Pembroke, Mass., having been built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, for the Pembroke Iron Company. She was built in 1860, and is of 241 tons burthen.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

BARNES-HAYES.—On Thursday, the 10th of September, by Rev. Henry Morton, D. D., JOHN S. BARNES, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., to SUSAN BARNES, daughter of the late Thomas Hayes, of Philadelphia.

PRESTON-LITCHFIELD.—At Hartford, Conn., September 9, by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Major EDWARD V. PRESTON, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. CLARA M. WALLACE, daughter John G. Litchfield.

STOCKBRIDGE-PEPIN.—At Trinity church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 8th, by Rev. Joseph H. Smith, VIRGIL D. STOCKBRIDGE, Adjutant of Second District of Columbia Volunteers, and M. AMELIA, eldest daughter of V. A. Pepin, late of Washington, and formerly of New Albany, Ind.

BOOK-LEE.—On Tuesday, August 25th, at Rochester, N. Y., by the Rev. F. F. Ellenwood, Botswall JOSEPH W. BOOK, U. S. N., to Miss LELA M. LEE, daughter of James E. Lee, of the former place.

BUENHIA-GLASS.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., at St. James church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, W. G. BUENHIA, U. S. N., to Miss LIZZIE M. GLASS, daughter of A. F. Glass, of Philadelphia.

BROWN-CHAW.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Lieutenant CHARLES D. BROWN, U. S. N., to Miss CATHERINE M. CHAW, of New Jersey.

WOOD-WOOD.—By the Rev. Moses Hamilton, on Thursday 27th of August, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. R. B. Wood, 3d Regt. Ohio Cavalry, and Miss LOUISA M. WOOD, daughter of Joseph Wood, Esq., of Lima, Ohio.

BROWN-FRIST.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. R. Woodruff, at the residence of the bride's father, LATAAM A. BROWN, U. S. N., to Miss LOUIS F. FRIST. No cards.

DIED.

MORTON.—At Bellegrove, La., on Saturday, August 22, Captain CHARLES E. MORTON, Co. I, 14th New York Cavalry, eldest son of Charles F. Morton, of Mortonville, N. Y.

MORSE.—Near Ottawa Lake, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2, 1863, of Dropsy, Mrs. HANNAH C. widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Erastus Morse, of the 22d Regt. Missouri V. I., aged 55 years.

STRIKER.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 8, at the residence of his father, GARRIT H. STRIKER, Jr., eldest son of General G. A. Striker.

BLACKWOOD.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, of camp fever, contracted while on duty in Pennsylvania, WILLIAM E. BLACKWOOD in the 24th year of his age, late Lieutenant of Co. H, 52d regiment N. Y. S. M.

FURBER.—At Woodside, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 14, GEORGE W., son of Captain E. G. Furber, aged 22 years and 8 months.

OBITUARY.

A WAIL.

Captain George W. Rodgers, killed on board the *Catskill*, August 17, 1863.

Oh thou fam'd and fatal fortress
On the far off Southern shore,
Thine shall be a name of anguish
In our bosoms evermore!
Let a nation shout in triumph
O'er the crumbling of thy wall—
Our poor hearts can only shudder
At the purchase of its fall.

Ah, our brother! brave and gentle!
Could a thousand strongholds pay
For the one life, in a moment
From his country snatch'd away!
Who shall lead her sons to honor,
With a soul so high and pure?
Who shall guide their young ambition
To the glories that endure!

Only now is left the lesson
That his life or death imports,
In his country's page of glory—
In the love of living hearts.
Free from self or sordid motive,
He the path of duty trod,
Serving best his kind and country,
That he serv'd from love of God.

On the hero's wreath of laurel
Fall like dew the sailor's tears;
And the meek-eyed girl's fond gaze,
All his goodness more endears.
Oh, thou fam'd and fatal fortress,
On the far off Southern shore,
Thoughts of tenderness and anguish
Cling around thee evermore!

August 26, 1863. M. D.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL NAUMAN.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE NAUMAN, U. S. A., was the son of GEORGE NAUMAN, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and was born October 7, 1802. He lost his father in 1815. His mother's maiden name was HALL.

In 1819 he entered the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, as a Cadet; in 1821, he was Acting Assistant Professor of French in that institution; in 1823, he graduated and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, and the same year received his full Second Lieutenantcy in the First Regiment of Artillery; was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in March, 1828; was Assistant Instructor of French at the Military Academy from September, 1829, to August, 1829; promoted to First Lieutenant, May, 1832, and again Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, August, 1835.

He served continuously in the Florida War from February, 1836, to May, 1838, and was distinguished particularly in the "Battle of Wahoo Swamp." Captain First Artillery, February, 1837; served throughout the war with Mexico, under Generals Taylor and Scott; Brevet Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo," 18th April, 1847; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," 23rd August, 1847, and was wounded in the battle of Chapultepec, 8th September, 1847. He commanded the First Regiment of Artillery, and was "Commissioner of Prize" at Vera Cruz at the close of the war, and conducted the evacuation of that city by the U. S. Army. He commanded Fort Washington, on the Potomac, from 1848 to 1852; served on the Pacific Coast from May, 1854, to January, 1861, having been promoted Major of the Third Regiment Artillery, December 24, 1853, which regiment he commanded from May, 1854, to March, 1857, and again for about seven months in 1860; was Inspector of Artillery for the Department of Oregon and California, from May 9, 1858, to January 11, 1861, and conducted the Artillery School at Fort Vancouver for some months in 1860; was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First Artillery, July 23, 1861; was Chief of Artillery at Newport News, Va., in March, 1862, during the en-

large held with the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown*, *Jonestown*, and other rebel steamers, on which occasion he was favorably mentioned by General Mansfield, in his report of the affair; for the last year stationed at Fort Warren, in the harbor of Boston, engaged in preparing that work for a state of proper defence.

Lieutenant-Colonel NAUMAN was on the eve of promotion to a full Colonelcy of Artillery, and his commission would have borne date August 1, 1863. He was on his way to Lancaster to visit his children, from whom he had been some time separated, had reached Philadelphia, and while at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11th and Market streets, about to take the cars, he was suddenly attacked with illness, and notwithstanding that immediate attention was given to him by most excellent physicians (Drs. Swift and Keating, U. S. A.), he expired in a short time—death, effect of heat or "sun-struck"—August 11, 1863, in the 61st year of his age. His remains were brought to this city and interred on the 13th inst., by the side of his wife, whom he had survived about two years.

Only four of Lieutenant-Colonel NAUMAN's classmates yet remain in the U. S. Army. They are Brigadier-General Lorenzo Thomas Adjutant-General; Colonel George Crossman, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Colonel Edmund A. Alexander, 10th Infantry, and Colonel Hannibal Day, 6th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel NAUMAN possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which ever characterize the truly brave and efficient officer—modesty and courage. For forty years he had been an officer in the Army of the United States, and had been stationed in every section of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—from Texas to California and Oregon—and in every station had reflected credit on himself and country. He was on his return from the Pacific Coast, and had just reached his family, who were then residing at St. Augustine, Fla., when the rebellion broke out; and, although offered high rank and command by a reliable and every inducement held out to make him a participant in their unholy cause, he spurned their offers—never forgetting for one moment his devotion to that Constitution which, while yet a boy, upon entering the Military Academy, he had sworn to support, and that Flag under which he had so often fought. Totally disregarding his personal interests connected with property in the South, he immediately hastened to the North and applied for service. His wife and children, after some delay, reached his native place, Lancaster, and rejoined him. Soon he was called to mourn the loss of her who had been for so many years the partner of his domestic happiness, and who, far away from her immediate connections, he laid in the tomb. Six children, who survive him, were left to his widowed care.

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Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

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Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, ac.—533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—302 H street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell—Office, 225 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 26 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisliff, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Paymaster—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisliff, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge Office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordinance Department.

Brigadier-General George D. Samsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. C. August, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Ave.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 15th and I Sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 13th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnes, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Brigadier-General Jas. H. Wilson, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demeroux or Chain Building.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Masters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

A NEW SYSTEM OF BATTLE FLAGS.—Major-General ROSECRANS has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (THOMAS) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCook) bright red; the 21st Corps (CRITTENDEN) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulance depôts have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulance depôts on the field of battle. Subordinate depôts and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' depôts the same, with the inscription, "Q. M. D.," in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General ROSECRANS' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in ROSECRANS' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed cannon in white, with "U. S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

GEN. EWELL'S PIETY.—In the course of a recent address by Gov. SMITH, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:—"During the hero JACKSON'S lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shined its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily intrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boys' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this." The Governor then remarked to his audience: "We have in EWELL a fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man."

CANTEEN.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *t* as *e*, brought out as *can tin*, pronounced *canteen*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin-can.

THE REBELS AND SLAVERY.—The London Post (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

QUANTRELL, the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

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Hon. F. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 2d floor.
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Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.
Theophilus G. Smith, Major and Judge Advocate, 23d Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 15th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster—Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Depot Commissary—225 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer Army—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office, F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, cor. of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Army Medical Board.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, President—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge Office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Major R. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and S streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—15th street, corner of Pennsylvania avenue.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 15th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Order No. 114, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 114—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Gen. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and a-half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.

Gustavus V. Fox, Asst. Secy.,

William Faxon, Chief Clerk,

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.

Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.

Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, at Philadelphia.

Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.

Captain Geo. F. Pearson, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Thomas Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station, Pensacola, Florida.

Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.

Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Frederick Eagle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Capt. Oscar Bullus, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.

Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff, Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.

Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Eliza Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.

Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral John B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

RUSH—SHEAFFER.—On the 3d instant, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Captain THOMAS J. RUSH, of United States Army, to FANNY E. SHEAFFER, of Canton, Ohio.

KAVANAGH—LESLIE.—At the Brevoort House, New York, on Friday, Sept. 4, Mr. JOHN T. KAVANAGH, Purser of the Ocean Mail steamship City of London, one of the Inman line, to ANNA, daughter of John Leslie, Esq., C. E.

CRAWFORD—CLEMENT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schrumpf, at St. George's Chapel, Captain AUGUSTUS CRAWFORD, formerly of New York, to Miss CHARLOTTE CLEMENT, of Hesse Cassel, Germany. No cards.

HINKS—NICHOLS.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, 3d inst., at Christ church, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Brig.-Gen. EDWARD W. HINKS, to Miss ELIZABETH FRICK, daughter of George Nichols, Esq.

WHITE—DESBY.—29th ult., by Rev. E. Edmunds, Lieut. RUTH A. WHITE, 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlestown, to Miss AUGUSTA E. DESBY, of Townsend, Vt.

HEWITT—SANDERSON.—At the Pierpont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J. AUGUSTUS HEWITT, to MARY E., daughter of Lieutenant Col. James M. Sanderson, U. S. A.

PRENTISS—ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles C. Wallace, Dr. S. D. WASHBURN, House Physician of Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to ELIZABETH CROWELL RUSSELL, of Perth Amboy, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BULL.—In New Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, FREDERICK BULL, Jr., of this city, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship *Poconet*, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR EDWARD UNDERWOOD, United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern district of New York, died in Utica on the 6th of September, aged about thirty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth regular infantry. Since the close of that war until within two years past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1862, he was promoted from a captain in the Fourth regular infantry to a majority in the Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, August 26, First Lieutenant JAMES D. RABE, (corps of Engineers, United States Army, of typhoid fever. He was appointed a cadet from Kentucky, and entered the Academy in the summer of 1859. His natural ability and industry won him an enviable position among the scholars in his class, which was only surpassed by his aptitude for military exercises and fitness for command. These were so conspicuous that he was appointed to the highest rank among his fellow cadets, and for his last year at the Academy he commanded the corps as its first captain. Still his personal qualities were so winning, that he secured the affection as well as respect even of his foiled rivals, and in June, 1863, he left the Academy with the brightest promise of service to his country and of personal distinction. He was immediately ordered to join the Nineteenth Army corps, and reached Fort Hudson immediately after its surrender. He remained there for some time, directing the subsequent engineering operations, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was actively engaged in superintending appropriate works around the city, until he was attacked by the disease which terminated fatally on the 26th inst. Far from his home, with no relatives near him, among perfect strangers, or friends of but a few weeks' standing, the romance of his affections blighted, and the visions of his young ambition faded, his life is not the least costly or least sad sacrifice that this wicked rebellion has laid on the altar of our country.

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